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U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD201528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Reagan administration has once again proved that it pays only lip service to combatting the arms race and that in practice it sabotages all attempts to get it under control.

According to the New York TIMES, on Monday at a meeting of the National Security Council President Reagan decided to refrain from further talks between the USSR, United States and Great Britain on the drafting of a treaty on a total and general ban on testing nuclear weapons.

U.S. 'Insincerity'

LD201714 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The New York TIMES said that at a meeting of the National Security Council on Monday President Reagan took the decision to renounce further talks between the USSR, the USA and Great Britain aimed at elaborating a treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The talks were interrupted by the United States in November 1980, when Reagan won the presidential election, bringing to nought the three countries' long-standing efforts in Geneva to work out a treaty which could become an important landmark in curbing the nuclear arms race.

The new presidential decision is therefore only a continuation of the administration's policy of ultimate renunciation of important talks and further escalation of the nuclear arms race. Clearly in fear of the indignation of the American and international public, the White House has decreed that the decision be kept in close secrecy, but the New York TIMES learned about the White House conference from sources in the administration and Congress.

The decision not to resume the tripartite talks in Geneva is fully in line with the administration's other moves in recent months, the New York TIMES says. It is obvious that, taken together, these moves undermine efforts to limit nuclear arsenals and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons around the globe. Arms control supporters have been pointing out since long ago that a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests is of key importance for its non-proliferation. Only a reckless desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost can underlie Reagan's renunciation of the talks. The New York TIMES also stresses that this decision testifies to the insincerity of the White House declarations about "readiness" to work for an end to the arms race.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD200138 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov; not further identified -- read by announcer]

[Text] The New York TIMES news bureau reports with reference to officials in the administration and Congress that on Monday President Reagan decided not to resume talks with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. Here is comment by Vladislav Kozyakov:

It seems the talks did not fit even in the framework of the political maneuvering the American administration is engaged in dealing with the issue of arms control. This is not surprising, for central to the talks is one concrete measure designed to bring the nuclear arms race to a stop.

Central to the talks is a measure designed to end nuclear testing everywhere in the world, and this apparently does not tally with the administration's plans. The news bureau reports, again referring to officials, that the administration is developing new nuclear weapons such as the MX land-based missiles and Trident II sea-based missiles and wants to be able to test new nuclear warheads for them. The administration decided not to resume the talks with the participation of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, since it plans the development of new, more destructive, nuclear means. More sophisticated nuclear bombs and shells are to follow the barbaric neutron bomb, not put into serial production. The administration intends adding to the American nuclear arsenal 17,000 more nuclear warheads by 1990. It is evident that there is little congruity between the plan to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and launching a nuclear war and the adoption of the program of concrete, mutually acceptable measures aimed at halting the nuclear arms race and at ending nuclear arms tests, first and foremost.

The administration tries to justify its decision by claiming that a total ban on nuclear testing is not so easy to control, but this is a lame excuse. The experience of disarmament talks proves that concrete measures on curbing the arms race and estabishing arms control have never been an insurmountalbe barrier provided there is a mutual desire to reach an agreement.

Back in 1976, the Soviet Union augmented the draft treaty on a total ban of nuclear tests, of which it was the sponsor, stipulating the possibility of on-the-spot inspection on a voluntary principle. In May of the same year, the Soviet Union and the United States signed a treaty on underground tests for peaceful purposes. Its observance is guaranteed, along with other forms of control, by the access given to representatives of the other side to explosion zones. Yet neither this treaty nor the treaty of 1974 on limiting all underground nuclear tests have been ratified by the American side.

So it is not nuclear testing control policy, as Washington claims, that matters! What the administration is afraid of is that a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests may prevent it from carrying through its military program. In view of this, the question of a total ban on all nuclear tests grows into a central one. Those in favor of a nuclear freeze treat it as the number one issue. If resolved, it would deprive the nuclear powers of the opportunity of developing new kinds of nuclear arms and would contribute to the consolidation of the nuclear nonproliferation system.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is ready to ratify the 1974 treaty on limiting all underground nuclear tests at any time. The Soviet Union believes that in the preparation of a treaty banning all nuclear tests, the maximum use would be made of the opportunities available in the Geneva disarmament committee. The Soviet Union at the same time is ready to resume immediately the three-sided talks between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on signing such a treaty. These talks were interrupted in 1980 at their conclusive stage by Washington and London -- interrupted when the treaty's basic provisions had already been agreed on and its signing seemed to have been not so far off.

SOVIET, U.S. ARMS LIMITATION DELEGATIONS MEET

LD201440 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 20 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe had a plenary meeting here today which completed the talks' current round.

It was agreed that the talks will be resumed on September 30, this year.

ZHUKOV CHAIRS ROUNDTABLE ON UN ARMS SESSION

OW190724 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0031 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Roundtable discussion "Against the Threat of Nuclear War" moderated by Georgiy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, with Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, deputy chairman of the Defense of Peace Committee; Valentina Vladimirovna Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; Oleg Nikolayevich Bykov, deputy director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Pavel Alekseyevich Naumov, first deputy chairman of the board of APN, all of whom participated in the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament]

[Text] [Zhukov] A few days ago, the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament ended. It ran for 5 weeks. The question of preventing nuclear war, of preventing a nuclear catastrophe which presently threatens the whole world as a result of the aggressive and so-called destabilizing activities of the United States and its NATO allies, was at the center of all discussions.

Now, first of all, a few words about what a special session is and how it is conducted. As early as 1976, the General Assembly, at a period when everybody lived with the results of the CSCE conference of 1975, adopted a decision to convene a special UN General Assembly session to consider questions of disarmament. It was held from 23 to 28 June in 1978. At the time, the following decision was adopted: To make an exception to the rule that the UN General Assembly adopts its resolutions by a majority of votes and to adopt decisions at the special session by a consensus -- that is such a difficult word -- which essentially means, according to the comparable Russian term, unanimously. In other words, decisions of the special session must be adopted unanimously.

Now, at that session on 28 June 1978, they managed to unanimously adopt a concluding document which said that the elimination of the threat of a world war is the most urgent and immediate task of our time. Mankind stands before the choice -- either we must stop the arms race and move to disarmament or else we will find ourselves threatened with annihilation.

Well, as you know, soon after this, the United States began to sharply turn from detente to exacerbation of international tensions. The arms race did not decrease, but intensified, and if in 1978 a sum of $300 billion were spent on arms in the world, then in 1981 this figure had doubled to $600 billion. Now you recall that the Strategic Arms Limitation treaty, which was signed in Vienna by Carter and Comrade Brezhnev, was eventually not ratified by the Americans. They led all talks into a dead end. This was the situation when in December 1980, the General Assembly adopted a decision to hold a second special session on disarmament.

What was special about this session? It was that for the first time, the voice of public, nongovernmental organizations was heard so loudly. Large numbers of committees for the defense of peace and various other nongovernmental organizations were invited to attend. More than 80 nongovernmental organizations received the opportunity to speak from the rostrum of the General Assembly.

Now, comrades, it was natural that such a broad participation of public organizations in the activities of the United Nations should show the growing strength of the peace movement, which has now essentially spread to all continents. So we decided to meet here today at this roundtable in order that our comrades who were in New York and participated in the session of the General Assembly as representatives of nongovernmental organizations could share their impressions with us.

Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, who is well-known to you all from his transmissions from space where he spent almost a month, is a pilot-cosmonaut and twice hero of the Soviet Union and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, an even better known public figure of ours who also transmitted signals from a space orbit, is a pilot-cosmonaut and hero of the Soviet Union and, at the same time, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, vice chairman of the WIDF, and a member of the Presidium of our Committee for the Defense of Peace; Oleg Nikolayevich Bykov, a veteran of the Fighters for Peace movement in which he participated for many years, doctor of historical sciences, deputy director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy chairman of the Scientific Council for Studying the Problems of Peace and Disarmament, and member of the Committee for the Defense of Peace; and Pavel Alekseyevich Naumov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, chairman of our committee's Commission for Disarmament and first deputy chairman of the board of APN, who went to the assembly as a member of the delegation of the Committee of International Organizations of War Veterans and the resistance movement.

So now, comrades, we want to have a discussion at this roundtable about how our movement of peace champions prepared for this assembly and how they participated in it. And I would like you, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, to begin our talk.

[Grechko] Well, before talking about the assembly itself, in which we had the opportunity to participate and to defend our positions, I would like to say a few words about the events preceding the assembly which in fact forced the Western powers to the talks, which forced them to agree to participate. These are, of course, the mass antiwar demonstrations which have sprung up in recent years, especially in recent months, because the people of the world felt that if the United States and the NATO countries are given free reign to continue their policy, then the danger of nuclear war becomes very near and very real.

And of course, in our country, tens of thousands of meetings, gatherings and demonstrations have taken place in which over 60 million people participated. Let us remember, for instance, the huge meeting in the Moscow Palace of Sport on 28 May. It is not surprising, of course, since our country knows the price of peace and therefore participates so actively in the antiwar movement. Maybe more surprising is the extent to which the activity of the masses has grown in Western countries in recent months. This is the background against which the special General Assembly session on disarmament began its work. I must say that, of course, women of all countries were very active and showed initiative in all these actions.

[Zhukov] Yes, we will ask Valentina Vladimirovna to share her observations with us.

[Tereshkova] It is true that in recent years the women's antiwar movement has developed very rapidly, primarily in Europe. Especially since the 1979 NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West European countries. Women understood the real threat to peace, that this is a catastrophe for the whole world, and actively joined the antiwar movement. For instance, in the summer of 1980, a women's movement to collect signatures against the arms race and first of all against nuclear weapons sprang up in the Scandinavian countries. Then, the same women's antiwar groups initiated the Peace March-81 which passed through West European countries and ended in Paris on the memorial day for victims of Hiroshima.

During my participation in the world of the second special session on disarmament, I was able to meet the leaders of newly formed antiwar organizations such as "the links of peace," "women against nuclear war" and "actions against the nuclear threat." In connection with this, I would particularly like to talks about the WIDF, on behalf of which I had the honor to speak at the second special session on disarmament. I would also simply like to say a few words about the great participation of Soviet women who took part, are taking part and will take part in the movement of peace supporters.

A large number of letters arrives at the Committee of Soviet Women in which Soviet women express their concern and angry protest against the arms race. I brought only a few of them with me. Allow me Yuriy Aleksandrovich. Here, in my hands is a resolution adopted at a meeting at the Shcherbakov textile production combine. In this resolution is an appeal to the women of the world, and it says: We, Soviet women, like all other women on earth, do not want to live in fear of a nuclear war. We and our children want a reliable, inviolable peace. School children from Sredneuralsk in Sverdlovskaya Oblast sent to the Committee of Soviet Women -- look at this comrades -- a huge number of signatures, and on each page are the words: Who is for peace and friendship and who is against the war and against the arms race sign here. And they sent these signatures to the Committee of Soviet Women.

The rural working women of Zlakazovo Village, Kusinskiy Rayon of Chelyabinskaya Oblast, write in their address: We are proud that our motherland is the leading country in the struggle for peace. We express our enormous gratitude and hearty thanks to our dear Communist Party headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to the entire Soviet state for their tireless care for us and for everything they do for the sake of peace on earth.

[Zhukov] Thank you, Valentina Vladimirovna.

[Naumov] I would like to add a few words on the characteristics of the antiwar movement in West Europe. The fact is that I was in Bonn on 10 June, a day when a NATO summit session was being held on one bank of the Rhine, in Bonn, while 350,000 participants of the antiwar movement from all corners of West Europe gathered on the other bank, the east bank of the Rhine. The organizers of this demonstration expected approximately 200,000 people to respond to their appeal, but 350,000 arrived. This was a surprise even for the organizers. A very clear and precise demonstration of protest against what NATO has done to date and against what Reagan brought to Europe and, in particular, to this session in Bonn, went on practically all night and all of the following day on a huge area on that bank to which the police exiled, so to speak, the participants of the opposition movements, apparently on the initiative of the government.

The demonstration was perfectly clear, although, of course, it should be taken into consideration that many of the organizations which sent their representatives to this meeting and this demonstration still far from clearly understand who is at fault in the arms race and from whom to demand immediate action.

[Zhukov] Yes, by the way, Pavel Alekseyevich, I would like to recall that at the same time that Reagan was addressing the Bundestag, the demonstration you are talking about was taking place, and this demonstration was so impressive that Reagan just could not be silent about it and, as he often does, made the following hypocritical statement that I well remember: Dear friends! My heart is with you, he said, addressing the demonstrators whom the police would not allow near the Bundestag; I would gladly be at the head of your procession myself, he said, as if he had been invited, if I believed that this procession could help, so to speak, the consolidation of peace. Such demagogy is very characteristic of them.

[Naumov] I must . . .

[Zhukov, interrupting] Yes?

[Naumov] I must say that the participants in this demonstration noticed that phrase. This phrase was discussed a lot in private, so to speak, conversations as well as at the main meeting. During the main meeting, which began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under the scorching sun, one of the speakers said openly: You do not suit us Mr Reagan. [laughter] You are adopting rather imposing decisions there on the other bank, which mean a risk of the nuclear destruction of everything alive on earth. We oppose this.

[Zhukov] Good. Well, yes, now we will ask Oleg Nikolayevich to tell us how the scientific world prepared for the assembly.

[Bykov] The scientific world, like all other honest people on our earth, indeed awaited the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and expected that important documents would be adopted there which would promote the advancement of arms limitation and true disarmament. It is characteristic that in our time scientists take a particularly active part in the peace movement. This is natural. Who else but the people of science can visualize especially clearly and precisely the outline of the danger which in essence has no analogy in history, this danger which now threatens mankind? First of all, the well-known international Pugwash Movement of Scientists ought to be mentioned, which over many years has promoted the prevention of nuclear war and does so very actively now. Physicians also speak out for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, including physicians from the United States. I think television viewers remember the recent and very interesting discussion at this roundtable in which Academician Chazov and Professor Lown, the American physician, took part.

A number of very prominent scientists form the East and West now speak out for the adoption of the most urgent and energetic measures to slow down the slide towards nuclear war. At the special session in New York, 30 various institutes and scientific research centers were represented, including the Soviet Union's World Economics and International Relations Institute. The speeches were different. There were different scientists. There were also some representatives for example, like those of one American center, the Heritage Foundation, who passed themselves off as scientists. Many wondered why this center was represented, being ultrareactionary [chernosotennyy] and hawkish. It is generally true that everybody was surprised to hear how the representatives of this center came down on peace supporters with malicious attacks and altogether rejected the very idea that any danger of war exists. But the overwhelming majority of speakers gave a very balanced, sober, objective and I would say severe evaluation of the situation now taking shape. First of all, the question was asked: Why and essentially what is the reason for the current deterioration of the situation in the world? What has changed in comparison with the 70's when the arms race was successfully curbed and at least preliminary measures for limiting the arms race adopted? Have the objective conditions which predetermined detente and arms limitation changed? Have these conditions changed? No, the general opinion of authoritative scientists is that the situation remains basically unchanged. The central link, so to speak, which makes up the current correlation of power in the world, and first of all the global military-strategic balance, remains unchanged. Another question is asked: Well, perhaps it is a question of the intentions of both sides? Perhaps the question is that one or the other side would like not only to somehow break this balance, but also in fact to achieve a preponderance?

Yes, such intentions do exist and they are confirmed not only by U.S. policy, the policy of the current U.S. administration, and by the NATO strategy, but also by the massive military preparations that are now being expanded in the West. At the same time, scientists pointed to the fact that even now there is not only a definite basis on which agreement can be reached, but there are also great and favourable opportunities. Attention was primarily focused on the courageous and honest proposals made by the Soviet Union. It is known that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his address to the second special session, expressed the obligation on behalf of the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first.

[Zhukov] Let us now watch once again the famous television clips which show Comrade Gromyko announcing this message to the General Assembly.

[Begin Gromyk recording] Guided by the desire to do all in its power to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude its very possibility from the life of mankind, the Soviet state solemnly declares:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This obligation shall become effective immediately, the moment it is made public from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly. [applause] [End Gromyko recording]

[Bykov] It is up to the West. The accumulated experience, the experience of the 70's, shows that there is a possibility for achieving mutually acceptable decisions. It is possible, despite the fact that within the framework of strategic balance there are differences in the structures of the military machines on both sides; it is possible to achieve mutually balancing agreements.

[Zhukov] Yes, so we have now discussed the question on how the peoples and governments prepared for this session of the General Assembly. But as far as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are concerned, I want to recall that the preparations were very serious. They were carried out at three levels, I would say.

1. The government level. You know that the Soviet Union did not come to this session with empty hands. First, there was Leonid Ilich's message about which we just spoke. Then there was the thoroughly elaborated code of Soviet proposals, the aim of which was to remove the growing threat and to curb the arms race. This was our memorandum which contained many new and extremely important ideas particularly in the sphere, as you rightly said, of control over the realization of arms reduction on an agreed basis.

2. The level of scientific institutions. Seminars, symposiums and concrete proposals on solving problems of disarmament were worked out on a unilateral plane and on bilateral or multilateral bases. This was the second level of preparation by scientists.

3. Finally, there were mass actions of the Soviet people. Similar activities occurred in other fraternal socialist countries.

Well now, what happened in the West? People there were indeed preparing, but their governments? What happened at that time? At the time when our government was preparing the proposal for the assembly, Reagan was galloping around Europe, as they say. He visited a number of allied states and all this culminated in the NATO Council meeting in Bonn from 8 to 10 June, the day after the opening of the session devoted to disarmament, comrades. There they talked only about the opposite; they talked only about the arms race.

Thus, two positions for solving these questions, two approaches, appeared quite clearly before the world. Moreover, this situation appeared before the world in particularly vivid colors when such events as the United Kingdom's colonialist war to seize the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, in which people died, and especially Israel's aggression against Lebanon took place just as this session was being held. I will remind you that according to the latest figures published by PRAVDA on 12 July, more than 60,000 people have been killed or wounded there and 750,000 people become homeless. These are the practical pursuits, so to speak, with which imperialism greeted the session, and therefore, Washington naturally understood, of course, with what the participation of nongovernmental organizations in the session was fraught. Therefore, as early as April they began to prepare to keep the representatives of nongovernment organizations, and primarily the champions of peace united around the WPC, out of New York.

On 6 June, on the eve of the General Assembly session, when many of those sitting here did not yet have U.S. visas, although inquiries were made 8 weeks prior to this -- here, only a few days are needed to get a visa, they need 8 weeks; well this is unimportant, this is their democratic system, so to speak -- well, so on 6 June the State Department published a statement that was entitled "The U.S. Policy on Granting Visas." It said, and I quote: We carefully study visa applications received from members of the WPC and its member organizations, as well as others that are dominated -- pay attention, comrades -- dominated by the Russians and analogous organizations. Dominated by the Russians! These tens of millions of people who come out into the streets and struggle for peace are under the domination of the Russians! And it went on bluntly: If no special circumstances arise, we understand that visas will not be issued to members of front organizations behind which the Russians stand. There it is. Well, they were unable to close the door tightly. Nevertheless, they prevented many participants of the peace movement from taking part.

On 8 June, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman reported that the department refused to issue entry visas to 315 persons wishing to enter the country to attend the General Assembly session. This included Freda Brown, president of the WIDF, who was invited by U.S. women peace supporters and could not attend.

[Tereshkova] Freda Brown is a prominent Australian public figure and president of the WIDF. The delegation consisted of representatives of a number of Western countries, West European countries. It should be said that delegations from socialist countries also did not receive visas. I have a curious document here, a recording of a telephone conversation of one of the female leaders of the International League for Peace and Freedom with a high-ranking U.S. State Department employee. The leader of the league phoned the foreign policy office to get an official explanation of why and on what basis the delegates of many countries intending to take part in activities held by the league in New York were refused visas to enter the United States. If we discard the bureaucratic intricacies from what the State Department spokesman said, the essence of his statement came to this: The visas were refused quite intentionally. The U.S. Government did not want its policies to be subjected to public criticism during the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, he added with undiplomatic straightforwardness, and the league's members who intend to take part in this session will, according to our forecasts, lead to criticism of Washington.

[Zhukov] Some were allowed in. Well, generally, visas were issued. But what kind of visas, comrades? Here is the passport of one of our comrades who was going there, Comrade Ponomarev, who represented the Committee of Youth Organizations.

So, a document was specially attached to the passport, something which is not done in any country. It says that we are granting a visa so you can attend the UN session meeting but nothing more, and if there is any deviation from your planned itinerary or an extension of your stay without preliminary approval of the United States, then you will be subject to a deportation order -- deported, in other words, expelled -- or other sanctions. Well, that is how things went, comrades. Our comrades were nevertheless able to make an address.

Moreover comrades, the participation of the representatives of our nongovernmental organizations in discussing problems of disarmament had a twofold nature. Well, in the first place, the comrades present here and others besides them for example, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen was there and delivered an address not only on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church, but also on behalf of the Christian conference which was held prior to this in Moscow. And certain other comrades besides those present here delivered addresses and outlined the positions of these international and national mass movements so that the General Assembly participants could take them into account in their work.

[Naumov] I have to say that 24 and 25 June, the 2 days on which the representatives of nongovernmental organizations addressed the UN General Assembly, will be unforgettable in the history of the United Nations itself. But this is also generally a new and immense phenomenon. And if the names of the countries which lead the arms race and are interested in the arms race were not mentioned in some of the addresses, the idea was quite clearly formed that the patience, so to speak, of peoples is nearing an end and that the peoples are seriously preparing to unite their forces to resist the madness of the arms race.

Moreover, the voice of representatives of the Soviet public sounded very clearly, and even if some of them spoke on behalf of international organizations and some directly for Soviet organizations, it was the clear voice of a country which truly is not interested in the arms race. I particularly noticed how weighty and timely were the voices of those who still well remember war from their own experiences. The addresses of people such as the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were heard with immense emotion. They were the stirring addresses of people who knew the meaning of a nuclear strike from their own experience.

Georgiy Aleksandrovich, I want to finish my address with the following words: Well now, we read that the special session has ended, and in general it did not end with a result that corresponded with the current movement of such an expanded struggle against the threat of nuclear war. The United States, together with its allies, did everything possible to sabotage the adoption of a decision.

[Unidentified voice, interrupting] Referring to.... [words indistinct]

[Naumov, interrupting] Yes, the second UN session ended without documents. This cannot be said about the first session. The first session gave the world a document and, consequently, hope. The second session, due to U.S. sabotage, did not yield these documents. And so when this fact is compared with those impressions, with that mighty voice of the public which was heard from the UN rostrum on 24 and 25 June, one wonders how deaf these people are to what the people are saying and (?what they yearn for)...

[Zhukov, interrupting] But you know, I think that they will yet be sorry that they prevented the adoption of a decision because by so doing everyone now sees who obstructs the ending of the arms race and why. It is the United States and NATO. What of the fact that they have, so to speak, formally prevented the adoption of documents? These documents are inscribed on every person's heart. And here, comrades, you see the presentation to Perez de Cuellar, [the UN] secretary general, of petitions from mass organizations. He is shown here speaking at this meeting. And here are our representatives, Comrades Davidov and Ponomareva, who carried our petition there, the petition of the Soviet movement. You can see that it aroused such interest that even the photographers are crowding to take a photo of an enlargement of one of the pages of our address to the General Assembly.

I must add that this ceremony took place on 10 June at exactly 1600. This meeting was opened by Akashi, a Japanese deputy secretary general. He invited to the rostrum the representatives of 20 nongovernmental organizations from 9 countries who presented these petitions: from the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, Japan, Canada Italy, the GDR, New Zealand and Australia. All of them carried heavy folders with petitions and signatures. Each of them had not less than 10,000 signatures. Photo-reproduced enlargements of the first pages presented to the secretary general were exhibited, as I have said, and Perez de Cuellar, having received these documents bound together, as he stressed in his speech, by 90 million signatures from all the continents, warmly thanked the nongovernmental organizations that supported the General Assembly on disarmament, called on them not to lessen their efforts and emphasized that the most urgent task facing the international community lies in stopping the arms race and finally starting its curtailment well...

[Terezhkova, interrupting] I would like to say that, as Pavel Alekseyevich said here, many addresses, the overwhelming majority of the addresses in fact, very sharply criticized the U.S. administration's policy. But the mood in the hall itself attested to the immense attention paid --- but unfortunately, not by the delegations from the United States and its allies -- to the addresses of nongovernmental organizations. It should be said that there were representatives of the American public and other people in the balcony who came to the United States to participate in parallel activities.

[Zhukov] Well, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, you wanted to add something?

[Grechko] No, I want to... Yes, first of all I want to add that, speaking of the parallel activities, which were carried out together with the General Assembly -- this is, of course, the almost million-strong demonstration, international and...

[Tereshkova, interrupting] For the first time in the United States.

[Grechko] ...Of the American public -- it is quite true; America has never had an antiwar movement on such a scale. And of course, the addresses — the demonstration ended in Central Park, and representatives of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace were there — and of course, there were quite vivid addresses. Now suddenly there was no address of the representative of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace among them. As you have already stated, it turned out that if our comrades had made an address, they could have been deported from the United States. But this restriction imposed by the State Department worked against it, because when all the meeting participants were notified that the address of the delegate from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace would be read out and that he himself was forbidden to speak, the indignant public immediately voted and expressed a protest against these actions.

[Tereshkova, interrupting] They sent a telegram.

[Grechko] ...of the...you are quite right.

[Grechko] And now I want to say a few words about my address. It was the first one in my life and I was very nervous, but objectively speaking, of course, it was easy for me to speak after the message of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the General Assembly was read out and after the speech and the press conference of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. I spoke with pride for our country because I began by saying of course that we welcome the solemn obligation of our country not to use nuclear weapons first. And so here, as a cosmonaut, I also want to say the following:

At the General Assembly session on disarmament, demands were made by many government and nongovernmental organizations alike not to allow the unleashing of the arms race in space. Now what is being done in space and by whom was seen quite clearly during the session, because at that time an American ship, the shuttle, and our Salyut station and our spaceships flying in space. Well now the shuttle carried secret cargo of military significance about which the New York TIMES wrote that it is against, well, that possibilities for war in space are being explored, that methods for detecting missiles, warheads and so on are being studied. And at the same time, a joint Soviet-French crew arrived at our Salyut-7 station. And during the flight...

[Zhukov, interrupting] And there were no secret payloads.

[Grechko, over laughter] Yes, there were scientific cargoes. And when I spoke, a few hours before that time, the ship was launched. And the report that such cooperation continues in space against the background of this expansion of military preparations for war in space...

[Zhukov, interrupting] A special space command has already been formed in the Pentagon.

[Grechko] In the Pentagon, you are quite right, and moreover, as the Los Angeles TIMES says, it is planned to spend $4 billion next year on preparations for war in space. And so, against this background, our international flight, where people from different countries with different systems cooperated with each other in such a friendly manner and so skillfully. Now of course, naturally, the idea thrusts itself upon us that if people can cooperate and be friendly in the difficult and very dangerous conditions of space, then we must also, in the name of progress and in the name of saving life itself, work just as harmoniously and in just as friendly a manner on earth in order to implement this noble aim.

[Zhukov] Oleg Nikolayevich, please summarize the results, from a fundamental point of view, of the problems which were discussed there.

[Bykov] Georgiy Aleksandrovich, of course as you said at the beginning of our discussion, it is still too early to sum up the results, but if we are to speak of one result which is already becoming evident now, one of the important results of the second speical session is the fact that not only was the voice of the peace-loving public heard from this worldwide forum, but the arrangement of forces in the world arena today became clearer to the whole world. The voice of peace-loving states, of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, was heard. This voice rang out most convincingly once again. These were concrete proposals and obligations. We have already spoken about one of them, that is the solemn pledge not to use nuclear weapons first.

But along with this, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community proposed a whole complex of concrete and constructive propoals. The constructiveness of these proposals lies in the fact that they have repeatedly demonstrated that the struggle for peace and to avert a nuclear catastrophe is not some kind of conditional, transitory proposal for our country and for world socialism. This is the essence of socialist policy. It was and remains the pivotal direction of Soviet policy and found its reflection in the Peace Program for the 80's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Soviet Union proposes a concrete program for disarmament in all of these fields, in all spheres of military activity -- on land, in the air and on the seas and oceans.

It is important, and Georgiy Mikhaylovich has already spoken about this here, to prevent the spread of the arms race to such spheres as space as well as the depths of the world's oceans. If we are to speak of only this, and it seems to me, very important result of the special session, then the special session was not held in vain. It became clearer to the whole world and to the world's public who really comes out for peace and who has a real and conrete program which reflects the interests not only of one state or group of states but essentially the interests of all mankind -- the interests of averting a nuclear war.

[Zhukov] Well, comrades, our time is running out. In conclusion I would like to recall a very important statement made by Vladimir Ilich Lenin 60 yeras ago when our delegation was preparing to go to the international peace congress being convened by the Amsterdam Trade Unions International.

In his notes on the question of our delegation's tasks in The Hague, Lenin wrote at the time: On the question of the struggle against the danger of war, I think, in connection with the conference in The Hague, that the greatest difficulty lies in overcoming the prejudice that this is a simple, clear and relatively easy question. He stressed that people must be made aware of the reality of just how deep is the secret in which war is born. Today this sounds unusually topical, this reminder of Vladimir Ilich, insofar as we can see how the mass media and the leaders of the imperialist states which use it wrap all of this in secrecy. In these notes, Lenin gives the following concrete example: He says we should take the example of the current conflicts, even the most inconsequential, and elucidate on their example as to how war can spring up any day, either out of a disagreement between England and France over some detail of their treaty with Turkey, between America and Japan over a trifling disagreement over any Pacific Ocean issue, between any large powers over colonial matters, or over questions surrounding their customs or trade policies in general, and so on and so forth.

Well, if we were to substitute, so to speak the argument between England and France over their treaty with Turkey with the disagreement between England and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, over such a trifling matter as Lenin wrote, or this terrible Israeli aggression against Lebanon...in fact, we must constantly explain to people, as Lenin said, the true situation regarding how great the secret is in which war is born.

I think that this is the main conclusion from the participation of our nongovernmental organizations in the preparations for and the deliberations of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and, as far as the WPC is concerned, it has already published a statement to this effect. Millions of people who forced their voices to be heard demanding peace and disarmament in demonstrations in the streets, squares and parks of the United States, the Soviet Union, all countries of Europe, both East and West, and throughout the world, as well as from the rostrum of the United Nations, are now full of determination to strengthen their mass demonstrations in order to make the disarmament movement broader, more powerful, and to further unite it unprecedentedly.

Now, as far as the formal result of the General Assembly session is concerned, there was no decision, so to speak, on the concrete issues. Of course, it would have been good if an all-encompassing program of disarmament could have been adopted and a draft proposal prepared. It would have been good if a decision in support of rejecting a first strike could have been adopted, and so on and so forth. But everybody understands why this occurred and who was at fault. We will continue the struggle for these decisions. Herein lies an important task of all movements of peace supporters including the Soviet one. This will be our pursuit.

With this, dear comrades, we will conclude our meeting. I thank all the participants in our discussion for their active participation and thank our television viewers for their attention during our talk.

REAGAN LETTER ON ARMS TALKS ANALYZED

LD201258 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 20 TASS -- Tass correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

President Reagan has sent the leaders of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress a letter actually confirming that the U.S. administration views the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, which have begun in Geneva, as a cover for its persevering attempts to reach military superiority over the USSR. The U.S. President claims at the beginning of his message that he earnestly hopes for the conclusion of an equitable and verifiable Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the Soviet Union.

However, all the further points made by Reagan leave no doubt that in reality his administration pursues anything but the noble goal of curbing the deadly arms race and preventing nuclear war.

For instance, Reagan is praising in every way the unprecedented "strategic modernization program" made public by him last autumn, which provides for the dramatic expansion of the arsenals of the existing weaponry and for the development of qualitatively new arms. He is "pleased" to say that the critical first steps have already been taken to put the plan into action. The modernization of strategic bombers is in full swing, the missile carrying submarines "Trident" are being built, and the global communications and control system is being modernized. Nevertheless, the U.S. President complains that the Pentagon's plans for modernizing intercontinental ballistic missiles supposedly are not keeping pace with the overall strategic program. He demands that the Congress take "positive and prompt action to correct that situation."

Reagan's letter sent to the Congress in connection with debates on military appropriations for the 1983 fiscal year to the tune of 263,000 million dollars, due to begin soon at the House of Representatives, contains criticism of the Senate for its failure to authorize funds needed to launch the production of the intercontinnental ballistic missiles "MX" which are an important component of the administration's strategic plans.

Reagan urges the congressmen to assume a "solid commitment" to deploy the "MX" missile and points out the "need" to use in full the resources initially set aside for their development. According to tentative official estimates, the implementation of the program will cost 40,000 million dollars. The American press, however, cites a far higher figure, close to 100,000 million dollars.

According to the President, the refusal of the Congress to appropriate the funds requested by the administration to launch the production of "MX" missiles will have a serious negative impact not only on the U.S. "strategic modernization program" but also on the progress of the Soviet-American talks. According to Reagan, America needs a "powerful leverage," such as the final approval of the "MX" missile production program, to conduct these talks.

Reagan's letter demonstrates anew the utmost falsity of Washington's claims about its "desire" to impose controls on the nuclear arms race and to secure reductions in the nuclear arsenals. Moreover, this document shows that the American leaders approach talks with the USSR from the notorious "positions of strength."

The hypocricy of the White House's claims about its adherence to peace is also seen from the letter sent by Reagan to the leaders of both houses of the Congress. The U.S. President insistently urges the American law-makers to support the program drafted by the administration for the build-up of transportation facilities intended to rush U.S. troops to various parts of the world.

For this purpose, according to the letter, the administration intends to buy additionally 50 "C-5" transport planes and 44 "KC-10" refuelling aircraft and to continue developing the "C-17" plane intended to replace the "C-130" and "C-141" aircraft currently used by the U.S. Air Force. All these preparations are related to Washington's plans to use the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" in various "flash points" of the world.

This program, according to Reagan, merits priority in the administration's plans. The rapid deployment of American troops abroad, according to him, is "necessary" to ensure "U.S. interests," meaning those imperial ambitions of Washington which run counter to the interests of the peoples of the world.

MOSCOW TELEVISION DESCRIBES INF TALKS STANCE

LD202206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 20 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A plenary session of the Soviet and American delegations took place today in Geneva at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This meeting brought the current round of talks to an end. It has been agreed that they will resume on 30 September. These talks went on for almost 8 months from last 30 November. News reports coming from Geneva were extremely laconic. The very fact of the routine meetings were reported, but that was agreed upon. The nuances of the talks were not revealed to journalists, although the positions of the side and their attitudes on the essence of the talks were fairly clearly defined during these past months.

The position of our side differs by its realism, constructiveness and flexibility. Our proposals are well known to you. The land of the Soviet is ready to reach an agreement on the total deliverance of Europe from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical. And if such a solution does not suit the Western powers, the Soviet Union is ready to reach an agreement on the total rejection by the sides of all medium-range weapons capable of hitting objectives on the continent. We are ready for a gradual and substantial reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons measured in the hundreds.

Proving its sincere striving for a nuclear-free Europe and for averting a nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union unilaterally adopted a decision not to deploy medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country and to freeze the existing arms in their quantitative and qualitative aspects. Very recently, at the second UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message contained the solemn pledge of our country not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And how did the American side behave?

Over many months, as the newspaper PRAVDA noted in its editorial, U.S. diplomacy has moved away from the businesslike discussion of the question of nuclear weapons in Europe and has tried to gain time for deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in NATO countries.

With all the difficulties experienced during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union still proceeds from the need to strive for mutually acceptable agreements at the talks and is doing everything in its power to this end.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY

LD210948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2134 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- On the threshold of the eighties, a sharp turnabout from detente to confrontation with the USSR took place in the policies of the U.S. ruling circles, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The newspaper says that this was also reflected in the review of official attitudes toward the use of weapons of mass destruction, above all, nuclear weapons. The new ideas were put forward in the so-called Presidential Directives Nos 59 and 58. the first contained directions for reviewing the approach to choosing targets for strategic nuclear forces and the consistency of their application. The second contained directions on improving the control of these forces.

Commenting on these directives, then U.S. Secretary of Defense G. Brown, the paper points out, stated that their aim was to ensure that the United States had the capability for a limited use of nuclear weapons without the need to conduct a full-scale nuclear war immediately. One of the new variants -- the use of nuclear weapons against previously defined targets -- was introduced into the structure of U.S. official military doctrine along with the principles of conducting military actions in conditions of a prolonged full-scale nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA draws attention to the fact that the acceptance of this concept -- and the Pentagon is guided by it today -- creates a new threat to the security of peoples. "In this way, a complex of measures has been worked out creating the possibility of a limited use of nuclear weapons and the infliction of a disarming blow."

The U.S. leadership's new strategic concepts, sums up the paper, are objectively aimed at foisting the cult of violence on international relations and at pushing humanity toward a nuclear catastrophe. "But today's world is not the prairies of the wild west. Discussing variants of the "most effective use of nuclear weapons against the USSR" in the U.S. capital, they have apparently forgotten that, as has often been stated by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, in the face of any of these variants the USSR guarantees a retaliatory, annihilating blow."

SOVIET LEGAL EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON SPACE WARFARE

AU201356 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 17/18 Jul 82 p 7

["Exclusively for DER MORGEN: APN interviewed Soviet interspace expert V. Vereshchin, SJD, about topical space law problems: Space must remain peaceful; who hatches plans for 'space warfare?' How can the militarization of space be halted? What is the stance of the USSR and what does it do in practice?" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The recent flight of the U.S. space shuttle "Columbia" and the statements from Washington made in this context have made it clear that U.S. leading circles are counting on the militarization of space. Dr Vladlen Vereshchin, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council, granted APN an interview on questions of international space law and the agreement about the peaceful use of space.

APN: The adviser to the U.S. Defense Department, Robert Cooper, who is being regarded as an "expert on methods of space warfare," has officially stated before a Senate committee that the Pentagon is busy testing a new type of weapon with which Soviet sputniks are to be destroyed.

He also stated that the United States is intensively working on developing a laser weapon which could be installed in space. In addition, according to U.S. press reports, President Reagan wants to spend $150 million in 1983 on research for developing space lasers and more than $1 billion up to 1988 for this purpose. Are not such actions and intentions of the U.S. authorities clearly forbidden from the standpoint of international law?

Dr Vereshchetin: Thus far, unfortunately not. State treaties provide for important, though only partial, measures to limit such activities. It has not yet been possible thus far to completely free space from the sphere of military preparations.

APN: What is the explanation for this situation?

Dr Vereshchetin: To answer this question, let us briefly look at the current and past positions on this problem of the two leading nations engaging in space flight.

As early as a few months after the start of the first sputnik in 1957, the Soviet Union proposed a specific program at the United Nations for the complete demilitarization of space, including a ban on the employment of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Naturally, this program, as well as the subsequent Soviet proposals, proceeded from the principle of equality and equal security without which no advancement on the road to disarmament is possible.

I would like to stress that each time it was the Soviet Union which came out as the initiator and active participant in pertinent agreements and accords. As the most recent example of such a Soviet initiative, I would like to list the proposal for banning the stationing of any type of weapons in space submitted at the 29th UN General Assembly session in 1981.

APN: But this important Soviet proposal, for which 123 UN members voted, failed to elicit any support on the part of the United States. In reply to the Soviet initiative, some Western countries at the United Nations proposed giving priority to banning the development and creation of so-called anti-sputnik systems. What does this mean?

Dr Vereshchetin: This implies in essence legalizing the stationing of new types of weapons in space and, at the same time, banning the development of means to combat such weapons. In doing so, the United States and its military allies kept silent about the fact that the Soviet draft treaty, in addition to banning the stationing of any type of weapons in space, also proposed banning the destruction, damaging or disturbing in any way of the normal functions of space apparatuses.

APN: Does an objective chance exist for positive developments with respect to demilitarizing space?

Dr Vereshchetin: It doubtlessly exists. Proof of this are the experiences in drafting already existing agreements on limiting the military use of space and the experiences in Soviet-U.S. cooperation for peaceful space research. The most distinguished aspect of this cooperation was the common work on the "Soyuz - Apollo" project. Unfortunately, continuation of cooperation in the field of manned space flights, envisaged by a government agreement between the USSR and the United States in 1977, was unilaterally discontinued by the United States. Obviously the plans for the comprehensive military use of the "Columbia" space shuttle did not play a minor role in this.

APN: In conclusion, what would you say about the USSR's basic stance on this set of problems?

Dr Vereshchetin: The Soviet Union is ready any time to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the exploration of space and to ban its militarization. The Soviet Union has been, and still is, a convinced advocate of the development of businesslike international cooperation in space.

The joint Soviet-French space research exploit is the most recent, impressive evidence of this. May the boundless ocean of space remain clean and free of weapons of any type.

USSR PRESENTS CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL AT UN

LD201914 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 20 TASS -- The Soviet delegation tabled today the draft "Main Provisions of a Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Destroying Them," which were presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament in New York, at the Disarmament Committee.

Speaking at the committee's session, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan emphasised, in particular, that most states proceed from the need to do everything to ensure that there should be no place left on earth for chemical weapons. As follows from Leonid Brezhnenv's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, the Soviet Union fully shares this view.

Guided by these considerations, the speaker said, the USSR has worked out and submitted a proposal concerning the Main Provisions of a Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Destroying Them. The draft provides for a comprehensive and effective ban on chemical weapons, an objective invariably sought by the Soviet Union at all talks on this score. The document, Viktor Israelyan said, takes account of the experience of the useful work already done in the field of banning chemical weapons in the framework of the Disarmament Committee.

The representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria stressed the need to reach agreement on prohibiting chemical weapons as soon as possible and emphasised in their statements that the Soviet-sponsored draft convention enables the committee to make appreciable progress in solving this task. The Indian delegate supported the considerations voiced by the Soviet representative concerning the urgency of the problem of removing chemical weapons from arsenals. The Swedish delegate declared readiness actively to work on this problem. The representatives of France and Argentina also made statements to this effect.

The draft "Main Provisions of a Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Destroying Them" was circulated at the Palace of Nations as an official document of the Disarmament Committee.

TASS DISPUTES CANADIAN CHEMICAL WARFARE FINDINGS

Vasilets Report

LD200834 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Canadian Government has assumed the unseemly role of an accomplice in the slander campaign unleashed by the United States against socialist countries. This is the only way to characterise Ottawa's decision to release at the United Nations a Canadian report on the possible application of means of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia. This report contains no objective data or proof, although it has presumably been compiled by a scientist.

It is common knowledge that the allegations insistently peddled by the CIA and the U.S. Department of State about the Soviet Union's involvement in the use of chemical agents in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan have become an important component of the propaganda war unleashed by the United States against socialist countries. The U.S. Department of State has on more than one occasion made widely publicised statements to the effect that it has "incontrovertible" proof of the use of "Soviet-made" chemical agents in Indochinese countries and Afghanistan. However, it has turned out on every occasion that this "proof" is shameless slander, which has been viewed by serious experts without any trust.

Now Canadian "experts" have come to the rescue of their American colleagues. The Canadian Foreign Ministry has recruited a Doctor B. Shefer of the Saskatchewan Province university and sent him with government money to Thailand. The above report is the result of his two-week "scientific mission" on the instructions of the Foreign Ministry.

Just like the American "documents" of this sort, Shefer's "report" is based entirely on hearsay, on "polls" of people passing themselves off as eyewitnesses. The "facts" cited in the report are not confirmed by any independent sources. Doctor Shefer himself realises that his conclusions are shaky and admits that collating evidence given by the same witness at different times, you cannot help noticing many inconsistencies.

The unseemly action taken by Ottawa pursues the only objective of helping its senior NATO partner to revive the slander campaign, which is dying a natural death.

Orlov Article

LD201635 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Slavish Repetition of Somebody Else's Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Ottawa's official circles made a clearly awkward attempt to come to Washington's rescue in the latter's miscarrying slanderous campaign to prove the so-called use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. The attempt, which produces what is at least a strange impression, was made in a Canadian report which was circulated at the United Nations and which drew attention to the "possible use" of chemical warfare agents in Southeast Asia. The report, like all similar U.S. efforts in the past, does not contain any facts or evidence to back up the unsubstantiated charges it makes.

Suffice it to say that the author, Dr. B. Shefer from Saskatchewan University, builds his fraudulent accusations on the sand of unchecked rumours and polls, but even those were conducted by somebody else. Feeling that his "report" is vulnerable, he makes a reserve that part of the cited testimony may have been fabricated under the impact of Pol Pot men's propaganda. The Canadian Government nevertheless found it possible to present the "report" at the United Nations.

One is involuntarily impressed that they in Ottawa are slavishly echoing what somebody else said before, and it is an easy guess who that "somebody else" was.

For the impudent slander about the Soviet Union's complicity in the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia is part of the Reagan administration's psychological war against socialist countries. Besides, this smear campaign is also aimed at exonerating programs for the large-scale manufacture of latest chemical weapons now being carried out in the United States.

Whence the real, not mythical, "chemical threat" flows from was just shown -- clearly -- by a group of influential U.S. congressmen led by Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It demanded that the 54 million dollars allocated in the 1983 U.S. military budget for the manufacture of the so-called "binary shells" be withdrawn for other purposes and that steps be made to stop the production of dangerous chemical weapons.

As is known, it is precisely the Washington administration that is held responsible for the failure of efforts to ban the production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological arsenals. Washington has displayed an ostentatious refusal to resume broken talks with the Soviet Union on stopping chemical weapons production and repeatedly declined support for United Nations resolutions urging international negotiations in the field. The Washington-fabricated inventions about the use by others of chemical weapons are called upon to divert the attention of the world public from these ugly facts. And he, who is helpful in this effort, does not earn credit.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SOVIET DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD162106 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A Peace March-82 has set out from Stockholm and will go on to Finland and the Soviet Union. One can say in advance, writes our commentator Aleksandr Zholkver, that the peace marchers will be welcomed in the USSR and not only because of the well-known Russian hospitality. There are other reasons. Soviet people know only too well what war means. Peace March-82 will pass through Leningrad, where more than 600,000 residents died during the fascist blockade, and will end in Khatyn, where a great many Belorussian villages were razed to the ground with all their residents by the Hitlerites. In the Second World War, the Soviet Union lost 20 million lives as well as 1/3 of its national wealth. Memory of the losses is still alive in every Soviet family.

Apart from the past, there is the future to think of. We want the future to be peaceful. We need peace to carry out the large-scale economic and social plans in this country, ranging from an intensification of farm output to reclamation of the wealth of Siberia and to the construction of many more homes, schools and kindergartens. There are no classes or forces in this country that are interested in another war. There are no major landowners here who would like to expand their estates through foreign land, nor are there factory owners who would like to lay their hands on the factories and raw materials of other countries. We have no munitions concerns for which the production of armaments is the most profitable business. The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, reaffirmed a few days ago that the Soviet military doctrine is strictly defensive and the Soviet Armed Forces, their strategy and tactics are based only on repelling aggression.

The Soviet peace intentions are backed with deeds and not just proclaimed verbally. The Soviet Union has not only stopped deploying medium-range missiles in its European part, but is reducing their number. The USSR recently took an unprecedented step: It has pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Announcing this in a message to the special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament, President Leonid Brezhnev wrote: We are convinced that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social systems, way of life or ideology, no interests of expediency can obscure the fundamental need of all the nations to save peace and prevent nuclear war. We know that the Peace March-82 is guided by the same principles despite the differences in political and social views and that is why the peace marchers will be welcomed enthusiastically in the USSR.

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, PROGRESS REPORTED

Ahead of Schedule

LD201148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Dagestan electric machinery plant has completed its 7-month plan for equipment supplies to the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of the year, more than 260 highly productive electrical welding units of a new type have been dispatched to Urengoy.

Fulfillment of the important order ahead of schedule has become a matter of honor for the entire collective of the Gazelektromash enterprise. It should be said that meetings at which workers pledged to produce pipes and construction equipment ahead of schedule for the export gas pipeline have taken place at many Soviet enterprises.

Pipes Arrive From FRG

LD210800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The first big batch of large-diameter pipes have been delivered by the northern sea route from the FRG to Novyy port in Obskaya Guba, for the builders of the northern section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod transcontinental pipeline. The port worker's brigade organized competition for the speediest handling of cargo.

Record Welding Rates

LD210626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Record rates for welding pipes for the Udmurt section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was achieved by the Bashir Vostoknefteprovodstroy trust masters of Izhevsk. They now string together 1,400 meters of pipe in 24 hours. Shift norm is fulfilled twice over and pipe section deliveries to the line are ahead of schedule.

Leningrad Efforts

LD202132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Matvey Frolov report from Leningrad]

[Summary] The Lenin Nevskiy works has started the manufacture of units and components for serially produced machines; the workers' metallurgical output has been expanded and a new block is being built. The Leningrad gas pipeline special construction unit is engaged in constructing a pipeline to feed gas to the Nevskiy works to test the units for the Ureggoy-Uzhgorod pipeline. The builders of the feed pipeline have resolved to hand it over in September rather than in the 4th quarter of this year as originally planned.

More than 1/2 the machines for the trimming and insulation of pipes with a diameter of 1,420 mm are manufactured at the Leningrad machine-building works, which is to step up the output of machines considerably: For this purpose work has started on the reconstruction of shops. The turbine vane works named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR is to have two new blocks completed this year, one of them for the metallic processing of vanes for gas pumping units.

Siberian Work Cited

LD202110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Siberians have adopted a high pace in order to speed up the laying of the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Construction of a compressor station on the Urengoy-Novopskov section has started with the assembly of technological equipment by the collective of the (Kazil) gas industry trust. Such an innovation will considerably speed up the commissioning of the project. The entire country is helping the Siberians to build quickly. Gas pumping units, for instance, were manufactured a year ahead of schedule by the Leningraders, as has already been reported.

Here is some new information: The plan for the supplies of equipment for the builders of the main gas pipeline has been fulfilled ahead of schedule by the collective of the Dagestan electrical machinebuilding works.

The collective of the Khartsyzsk pipe-rolling works in Donetskaya Oblast has dispatched a large consignment of pipes to the builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. Fifteen thousand tons of pipes above plan have been manufactured at the enterprise.

Together with scientists, the metallurgists have drawn up a program which will make it possible to increase by 1.5 times the manufacture of pipes designed for a pressure of 120 atmospheres.

Successful Soviet Machines

LD210522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 21 Jul 82

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Today readers will receive the latest issue of the CPSU Central Committee's weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In one item the newspaper reports that a powerful new pipe-layer is successfully being operated on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Until recently machines from the American firm Caterpillar were largely being used to build super-long pipelines. But the present U.S. administration, in an attempt to hold back the development of our economy, disrupt mutually advantageous economic relations between the USSR and Western states and undermine the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline, banned the export of these machines. The powerful economic potential of the Soviet state and the patriotism of the working people, stresses the paper, are making it possible to get along well without American equipment. Production of the Soviet-made TG-502 pipe-layer is now developing at a high rate. It is successfully taking the place of the American machines.

RESOLVE OF GAS PIPELINE MANUFACTURERS CITED

PM211045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Parfenov and I. Tikhomirov: "The Engineers' Firm Decision"]

[Text] Donetsk -- There is a tall, light and airy building on a wide street in Donetsk. It is the headquarters of the Yuzhniigiprogaz Scientific Research and Design Institute -- chief designer of gas pipelines connecting up with the Tyumen north. There was a mass rally at the institute the other day. Scientists, specialists and workers angrily condemned the actions of the present U.S. administration aimed at stopping supplies of equipment from West European countries for the construction of the Siberia-Europe gas pipeline, known here as the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod line.

It is the unanimous opinion of the engineers that the U.S. imperialists' attempts to inhibit the development of our economy and destroy mutually advantageous economic ties between the USSR and the West European states will not work. All the main gas pipelines projected for the 11th 5-Year Plan, including the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, will be constructed on time and in a high-quality manner.

The view of the institute's scientists and engineers is based on the motherland's mighty industrial potential, the world's most extensive experience of constructing extralong gas pipelines and on the patriotism of Soviet people who have begun labor competition for ahead-of-schedule commissioning.

The Yushniigiprogaz specialists are well aware that the first and main step in constructing main pipelines is to draw up a plan beforehand, and that the standard of the technical solutions dictates how economical the construction work is. That is why they decided to complete the design and estimate documents for the construction of the new lines in record time -- 50-100 percent faster than is standard.

But why did the design have to be partially reworked? The point is that the documents which had been drawn up beforehand envisaged the use of foreign as well as Soviet equipment. Now that the White House is trying to place a ban on deliveries to the Soviet Union of West European gas turbines produced under U.S. licenses, Soviet design engineers decided to revise some of the documents as quickly as possible in order to be able to use exclusively Soviet equipment even on the first phase of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

What is Yuzhniigiprogaz doing to revise the plan on time? All the requisite engineering specifications for equipment, fittings and structures for the pipeline's main facilities had been issued and dispatched by 10 July. This will make it possible to order equipment from Soviet plants and organize mass production in good time. In July and August this year, Yuzhniigiprogaz specialists will send off the drawings for the construction of six powerful compressor stations. Moreover, the designs envisage improved technical solutions, the fully prefabricated method of installation and other important innovations.

As is known, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline will comprise two lines of large-diameter pipe. During the laying of the first line, the institute's specialists will carry out survey work for the second pipe, which will enable them to draw up the technical documentation ahead of schedule.

What reserves is the institute exploiting in order to keep its word? The lump wage payment system is being widely employed in all collectives. There are good incentives, both moral and material, for high-quality shock work. A businesslike and highly organized atmosphere has been created in every department and in the survey parties. This is having a beneficial effect on the pace of the work. Whereas formerly the institute would issue in a year drawings for laying 1,000-1,200 km of gas pipeline, this year, the half-year results show, documents for the construction of 3,000 km will be issued. Formely, the institute produced in a year drawings for the construction of 10 compressor stations. This year materials will be issued for 30 stations. Extensive use of computers and standard decisions, the standardization of plans and the use of modern duplicators are accelerating design work.

The Yuzhniigiprogaz institute collective has urged all scientific research and design institutes in the country participating in the creation of the gas pipelines to supply the construction workers with the requisite documents as soon as possible. This will make the "gas for pipes" plan much more economical and will be a fitting response by Soviet specialists to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and detente.

'INCREASINGLY DANGEROUS' NATO STRATEGY EXAMINED

PM200935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Col A. Markov "Military-Political Review:" "Main Source of Tension"]

[Text] It was once estimated that Napoleon spilled 800,000 buckets of human blood in his wars. Hundreds of thousands of tanks would be needed to measure the scale of the Hitlerites' crimes. As for the modern-day champions of war, if we let them have their way they could flood our entire planet with blood. It is not very difficult to find the address of these gentlemen. They are entrenched in NATO.

It is precisely this by no means charitable institution which is today the main source of a military danger fraught with world catastrophe. It is from this source that the U.S. leaders of the Atlantic bloc are foisting on their partners an increasingly dangerous pace in the arms race and appealing to them to take part in a "crusade" against communism. It is from this source that the atmosphere of tension which allowed the British colonizers to kindle military conflict in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands recently and allows the Israeli aggressors to wreak bloody carnage in Lebanon today is being kindled in the world.

It is perfectly obvious that it was not to defend the Falklands inhabitants' "rights" that London sent its task force to the shores of Argentina and that the NATO bloc supported this aggressive action. By all accounts, the archipelago is necessary to the NATO strategists as an important military base controlling the sealanes in the South Atlantic.

Following the example of their senior partner in the bloc, the British neocolonialists would like to use the South Atlantic adventure as a first stage in reviving their former military might and expanding Britain's influence in world affairs. As THE TIMES newspaper wrote, revealing the Conservatives' ambitious imperial posturing, "Britain must... seek to secure its role on the global scale." Appeals are also appearing in the British press to create British rapid deployment forces for operations outside the limits of NATO.

For the U.S. leaders the conflict in the South Atlantic was yet another argument in favor of expanding the bloc's sphere of operations far beyond the previously defined limits. They have long been striving to target the North Atlantic bloc on the Near East and the Persian Gulf regions as allegedly being vitally important zones for the NATO member countries. And they have already managed to achieve something. This is proved by the presence of military contingents from West European NATO countries in the so-called "multinational forces" which have replaced the Israeli occupiers in the Sinai Peninsula. One of the aims of these forces is to secure the Israeli rear against Egypt and ensure freedom of action in other directions for Tel Aviv. And it has certainly taken advantage of that. So the NATO bloc also bears a large part of the responsibility for the current Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, not to mention the fact that the United States provided Israel with everything necessary for the aggression and has fully supported its piratical actions in Lebanon and is now on the point of sending its Marines there.

In southern Africa, South African racists are occupying part of Angola's Cunene Province and systematically bombing and shelling extensive areas of Angola. Here Pretoria, just like Tel Aviv, tries to justify its bandit actions with the false pretext of the need to "fight terrorism" and "defend" its territory and the interests of the West. In its aggressive actions, South Africa uses weapons and military equipment obtained from the United States and other NATO countries. Representatives of the North Atlantic bloc in the so-called "contact group" are doing everything to prevent the problem of Namibia's independence from being solved against the South African racists' interests.

In effect, the North Atlantic bloc has always served as a prop for imperialist powers' military adventures outside its sphere of action, especially against peoples fighting for their liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America. At the same time, the NATO countries support dictatorial and reactionary regimes to the utmost and supply them with weapons to suppress their own peoples. NATO can quite justly be called a united organ of neocolonialism, hindering the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and equal rights.

All these facts help us to understand the true meaning of the flowery phrases in the communique of the May session of the NATO Military Planning Committee regarding the "general interest in ensuring security, stability, independence and sovereignty of countries outside the NATO zone" and the bloc members' readiness to make their contributions to this cause. In the same communique the NATO members adopted a commitment to support the actions of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces "outside the NATO zone." It is known that these forces are created to interfere in the affairs of other states.

Moreover, the actions of this punitive shock corps of U.S. imperialism are bound up, as the NATO communique said, with the interests of the "security and defense potential of the alliance."

The bloc's current military concepts, submissively accepted from the United States by its members, are concepts of global strategic destabilization which also undermine the security of the NATO member countries themselves. How else is it possible to view the concept of "first nuclear strike," "limited" nuclear war, the pursuit of military superiority, local conflicts and so forth? It is perfectly obvious that NATO, headed by the Pentagon, is in our day the main source and generator of tension in the world. It is precisely the North Atlantic bloc which is creating an atmosphere in the world in which both the Anglo-Argentinian conflict and Israel's aggression in Lebanon become possible.

NATO's strategy is becoming increasingly dangerous for the peace and security of the peoples. Long forgotten are the assurances of the bloc's founders about the desire of the states which signed the Atlantic Treaty to "live in peace with all peoples and governments" and to "refrain from the threat or use of force in international relations." In actual fact, the entire history of NATO, which spans over 30 years, has had nothing in common with these declarations.

The main element in NATO activity has been the constant urging on of military preparations with the aim of ensuring the material foundation for an aggressive "position of strength" policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Suffice it to recall the 15-year program for rearming NATO forces adopted in 1978, or the notorious decision which envisages the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile facilities in Western Europe.

This military bloc is aimed not at defending the countries which belong to it but at preparing for and waging aggressive wars. The structure, armaments, deployment and thrust of the combat training in NATO forces is clearly offensive in nature. All the bloc's new military programs betray a desire to further intensify its offensive potential. The number of nuclear warheads and delivery systems deployed in Western Europe is being constantly stepped up and the number of divisions, tanks and aircraft increased. And all this on the false pretext of the "Soviet military threat."

There are now 89 combat-ready divisions in the NATO countries equipped with the most modern types of weapons and combat equipment. NATO's main forces are concentrated in central Europe, close to the borders with the socialist countries. Over 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads are deployed there too.

The scale of military exercises and maneuvers held in the NATO operational zone is constantly expanding. They simulate possible armed conflict with the East. In recent years, NATO forces' exercises and maneuvers conducted in Europe have increasingly assumed the nature of overt militarist demonstrations on the borders of the socialist community. Moreover, they are assuming such a scale as to make it perfectly possible to convert the measures for training troops and control organs into wide-scale aggression.

More and more, the North Atlantic bloc is showing itself to be the instrument of the aggressive and reactionary policy of capitalist states and a tool for fueling tension and preparing military adventures. It has become a local center for all reactionary forces in confrontation with the socialist countries. It is in this capacity that the bloc attracts the Beijing leadership, which is drawing closer to the United States and other NATO countries.

In creating the bloc, its founders were pursuing the aim of rallying the leading capitalist countries, counterposing them to the world of socialism and the national liberation and democratic movements and hindering the growth of the latter's influence on the course of world development. The Atlantic partners are in solidarity with one another when it is a question of defending the interests of the capitalist system as such. However, commonality of class interests does not rule out contradictions between them. From time to time these intensify. But fear for the fate of the capitalist system always prompts the Atlantic Alliance members to close their eyes to the contradictions and preserve the unity founded on imperialist aggressive policy which, though precarious, is so necessary to them.

Recently the leading circles of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, as well as pursuing the policy of the arms race and striving for military supremacy have in effect gone on to overt "ideological warfare" against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Its methods recall to a large extent the "psychological warfare" declared on the world of socialism many years ago. These are disinformation, distortion of facts, political demogoguery, the invention of various myths and clouding people's awareness with fears and suspicions regarding to the policy of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries as a whole. Its aim is to try by ideological means to crush socialism as a system from within. Poland has now become the object of such unconcealed interference.

In the course of "ideological warfare" Americans and West Europeans are being accustomed to "first nuclear strike" scenarios and the possibilities of "demonstration nuclear explosions" and persuaded that it is possible to survive and even win a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and indeed the other socialist countries have no use for tension or rivalry in the arms sphere. Firmly rebuffing imperialism's intrigues and military preparations and the fueling of an atmosphere of tension everywhere, our country consistently pursues the line of improving the international atmosphere and ensuring lasting peace and fruitful cooperation between states. New evidence of this is provided in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which proclaims the Soviet Union's solemn commitment not to use nuclear weapons first, and also other Soviet initiatives. It is only by following this path that peace and security for the peoples can be ensured.

The USSR Armed Forces and all the armies of the socialist community countries stand guard over peace and the peoples' security. They vigilantly follow the intrigues of NATO's aggressive circles and strengthen their combat readiness.

MOSCOW HOSTS DAIRY CONGRESS FOR FIRST TIME

Opening Reported

PM201051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Congress Opened"]

[Text] On 12 July the 21st International Dairy Congress opened in Moscow. It is being held under the aegis of the International Dairy Federation. The congress was opened by S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry.

The gathering applauded the greeting of N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the congress participants. It was read out by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The international dairy congress is being held in the Soviet Union for the first time. About 2,500 scientists and specialists from over 50 countries and representatives of several international organizations are taking part in its work. They will discuss ways to improve milk quality and introduce the achievements of science and technology into production.

Tikhonov Message

PM201113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To participants in the 21st International Daily Congress.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, I cordially greet the participants in the 21st International Dairy Congress.

Scientists and specialists throughout the world are carrying out broad theoretical and experimental work in the sphere of improving stockraising productivity, improving milk quality and producing an expanded range of dairy products.

The USSR Government attaches great significance to the development of international cooperation on questions of the output of food products. During the years of Soviet power, our country has achieved great successes in developing dairy farming and the processing industry. The Soviet Union now holds first place in the world for milk production, and the dairy industry has become one of the major sectors of the food industry. In 1982 the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 has been devised and approved. Its most important demand is for a comprehensive approach to increasing the output of food products. The efforts of agriculture and the processing sectors of industry have been combined in order to achieve this aim.

The Soviet Government expresses confidence that the 21st International Dairy Congress will promote the deepening of scientific ties and the further development of international cooperation to solve the important problem of providing the population with food.

I wish all participants in the 21st International Dairy Congress great success in work.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

U.S. REJECTION OF SEA LAW CONVENTION ASSESSED

PM201425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "From Imperial Positions"]

[Text] The other day President Reagan officially announced his administration's refusal to sign the new Law of the Sea convention adopted by a UN conference on 30 April. (It will be open for signature this December and the Soviet Union will be one of the first states to sign this important document.) As Reagan himself recalled, the United States participated for many years in the framing of this convention together with the representatives of more than 150 countries. But, the President claimed, it suddenly turns out that the section of the convention dealing with the exploitation of sea-bed resources "is not consistent with U.S. aims."

The new convention is a code of international legal principles and norms governing the use of the sea and the exploitation of the world ocean's resources. It was the product of years of effort and mutual concessions by all the participants in the talks and is a balanced "package" of compromise accords on all the closely interrelated questions of maritime law. This painstaking work was conducted with the participation of three preceding U.S. administrations. Only this, the fourth administration, has rejected the accords reached with its predecessors and demanded that the already agreed text be revised.

The present White House incumbent is evidently displeased that the convention proclaims that its main goal is that the world ocean's riches should be exploited in the interests of all mankind; that it provides for measures to prevent the monopolization of sea-bed resources and private companies having free rein to exploit them; and lastly, that the decision-making procedure threatens to deny the United States the dominant role which it has become accustomed to playing in international currency and financial organizations.

The refusal to sign the Law of the Sea convention reminds one in many respects of the fate of SALT II. In both cases, years of seeking a mutually acceptable and balanced compromise were unilaterally nullified. In both cases, imperial ways and attempts to secure a position of dominance and to snatch one-sided advantages at the expense of other people's interests are clearly discernible. In both cases, the line taken by the present U.S. administration and its renunciation of previously reached accords are contrary to the principle of conscientious fulfillment of adopted commitments and the principle of continuity of law in international relations. The question arises: Is not Washington's refusal to sign the Law of the Sea convention a maneuver aimed at freeing its hands to arbitrarily usurp the sea and the world ocean's resources, which the present administration regards as yet another "sphere of U.S. vital interests?"

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY UNDER SHULTZ

LD201220 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The United States Senate has confirmed George Shultz in the post of state secretary. In view of the appointment, there have been hearings in the Senate on issues of foreign policy. Details (?in) this dispatch come from New York by our correspondent Spartak Alekseyev.

The hearings have shown that the Reagan administration intends to adhere to its old stance in major foreign policy [word indistinct]. George Schultz reaffirmed that the United States would pursue its ends from a position of strength. While admitting that talks with the Soviet Union and the promotion of mutually beneficial relations were necessary, Mr Shultz nevertheless stressed that the United States would continue to proceed from a position of strength. This also applies to the embargo on supplies of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe natural gas pipeline, through Mr Shultz declared that in principle he did not favour the use of trade sanctions as an instrument of diplomacy. This problem received much attention in the hearings. In the Senate, in the House of Representatives and among public and business circles in the United States there are many people who oppose the embargo and other such practices in international relations in general. These people are asking the logical question: What will these relations look like if everyone begins to apply this principle?

TASS NOTES SHULTZ'S REPLY TO GROMYKO GREETINGS

LD201630 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS George Shultz expressed gratitude to Andrey Gromyko for the latter's congratulations on the occasion of the appointment of George Shultz as U.S. secretary of state and expressed readiness for joint efforts towards improving relations between the USA and the USSR.

TASS CASTIGATES REAGAN 'CRUSADE' AGAINST USSR

LD201740 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Mr Reagan in His Usual Line" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS — TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The more aggressive Washington's foreign policy is, the more fierce U.S. ruling circles' "psychological war" against the countries of socialism, the forces of peace and progress is. Brushing aside whatever considerations there might be of what is appropriate and what is not for a highly placed figure with the powers of a head of state to do, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has himself assumed command in this war, openly calling for a "crusade" against the USSR. It is exactly this spirit that permeates the U.S. President's "proclamation" of another provocative "week of oppressed nations."

The President is moving into the arena of psychological war in the evident hope that he is going to prove anything to anybody by predicting with his usual aplomb the forthcoming "collapse" of socialism and uttering some stock phrases about the "iron curtain." But blind hatred towards communism and social progress cannot change the objective trends and processes taking place in the modern world even if it is the U.S. President that is beside himself with this hatred. Ignorance literally shows through every line of his "proclamation."

Mounting his favourite nag, Ronald Reagan claims, among other things, that the USSR is seeking "to dominate" other countries and "threatening the West." Where are facts to prove this? The U.S. President does not have and cannot have them. But one thing is noteworthy: The provocative rhetoric about the mythical "Soviet threat" is especially vociferous today precisely in Washington rather than elsewhere. It is especially loud in the capital of a country which openly views force, the "nuclear stick," pressure and threats as the main if not the only lever of its foreign policy.

The U.S. President is permanently expatiating upon "tyranny" and "freedom," upon "totalitarianism" and "democracy," and is doing it in the notorious Washington style, trying to discredit socialism and at the same time to picture the USA, without any sound reason at all, for a "stronghold of freedom." There is nothing new about this method. And in this direction, too, Washington's arrows of slanders break and fall without reaching their aim. This is understandable, as those whose aggressive policy is intertwined with the criminal policy of Zionism, who wherever possible plant and bolster bloody unpopular regimes, and encourage international terrorism are trying to pose for champions of "freedom." Those who have created and are carefully protecting in the USA the gigantic government machinery of legalized arbitrary rule, by means of which any attempts at "dissent" are most cruelly suppressed, are fond of talking at length about "democracy" and human rights. Those whose home policy resulted in the army of jobless in the USA topping the ten million mark are talking of "human rights." The luxury of the ruling elite and the misery of millions, a situation, when the rich become even richer, and the poor even poorer (it must be recalled in this connection that presently 30 million Americans live below the poverty line) -- this is the society of which the President of the USA is singing the praises!

The United States, where racism reigns supreme, cannot even dream of the unity and fraternity characteristic of the multinational close-knit family of the Soviet peoples. The U.S. President is crudely slandering in his "proclamation" the national policy of the USSR. But one may ask whether Washington has any moral right to pose for a "champion" of peoples which Mr. Reagan describes as "oppressed?" Look what is happening around you, Mr. President, next to the White House, in Washington's Black residential neighbourhoods, along the Fourteenth Avenue which was burned during the rioting after the criminal murder of Martin Luther King, the leader of the civil rights movement, in 1968. The most brutal oppression of millions of Black Americans, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, such are the American realities today, and it is not fortuitous that a report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which was created by one of Reagan's predecessors, stresses that America is moving towards being split into two societies -- Black and White, while discrimination and segregation have permeated the whole American life and threaten the future of every American. The point at issue is the most disgusting racist form of enslavement of people, and these forms of enslavement are so much liked by those who put their signatures under the proclamation on the "week of oppressed people's."

It looks like the inventions contained in Ronald Reagan's "proclamation" will continue to be played up on an ever larger scale in the United States. This purpose is served by the appeal of the White House occupant to consolidate and intensify the activity of the Voice of America and other provocative voices -- those of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are CIA subsidiaries. In other words, the U.S. President has confirmed that lies, slander and subversive ideological actions have been institutionalised as state policy in the United States.

The so-called "proclamation" of Ronald Reagan is an added illustration to the belief, widespread in the political circles of Washington, that the U.S. President is unable to think of a single independent and fresh idea but, burdened with a cold war heritage, can only reiterate ignorant anti-Soviet postulates, refuted by life, which are designed to heighten tension and step up confrontation. If this belief is true -- and it does look like true -- there seems to be only one positive thing about the activity of the head of the present administration in Washington: that he has spent about a half of his term at the helm of the American state and may not have enough time to lead the United States to the threshold of a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. DECISION TO FORM 'SABOTAGE GANGS' SCORED

Bogachev Article

LD201432 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. administration has passed a decision, that is unprecedented in the practices of international relations, to form sabotage squads for subversive actions and sabotage against the Soviet Union not only in the eventuality of war, but also "in crisis situation" in peacetime.

According to a report in the newspaper New York TIMES, the sabotage squads, which are already being formed in keeping with the Pentagon's directive, will, in particular, be assigned missions for action in the "enemy rear" when the interests of the USA demand that they be carried out "without a direct confrontation," when the use of conventional weapons would be premature, inappropriate or impossible, as the newspaper puts it.

President Reagan's pronouncement at the recent NATO meeting that the United States is already at war with the Soviet Union, was, apparently not a "muddled, unprepared pun," as some West European political figures were trying to interpret that statement. The Pentagon's latest directive throws a new sinister light on the pronouncement by the U.S. President. The conclusion can be drawn that the U.S. policy towards the socialist countries is becoming openly provocative.

Washington's decision on forming sabotage squads for actions against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a crying violation of the standards of mutual relations between the governments and states, an open flouting of the provisions of the Final Helsinki Act, which was also signed by the President of the United States.

The government of a great power which once declares its striving to develop normal interstate relations with the Soviet Union, once declares its intention to stage acts of sabotage against the USSR can be described only as extremely irresponsible and adventurist.

Polyakovskiy Report

LD191506 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

Having assumed a course of conducting acts of international terrorism, the Reagan administration is attaching priority to training out-and-out cutthroats for the so-called special-purpose forces which, in Washington's lingo, are intended to conduct combat operations by non-conventional methods, meaning subversion, sabotage, assassinations and other acts of terrorism.

As the newspaper New York TIMES has learned from officials of the Reagan administration and Pentagon sources, far larger appropriations have been set aside in the U.S. 1983 military budget for the maintenance, training and equipment of special-purpose units.

Washington, which has publicized so zealously its struggle against "international terrorism," does not want to draw attention to the fact that terrorism actually is a component of its official policy. Perhaps, this explains the fact that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has actually passed over in silence "special operations" in his annual report to Congress. However, the Pentagon's directives, secret but nevertheless made public, signed by Weinberger, place sufficient emphasis on "non-conventional methods." The directives cynically declare that the United States should build up its force conducting special operations so that it could be used wherever the employment of conventional armed forces is premature, inconvenient or impracticable.

Special-purpose units, according to the New York TIMES, are trained primarily for use against socialist countries and also in the areas which the United States might consider "vital" for itself.

The build-up of these bandit gangs which, according to the Pentagon, the United States has been "disregarding" since the Vietnam War, has coincided, according to the New York TIMES, with the enhancement of the role of CIA secret operations in White House policy. Small wonder: During the war in Indochina, in preparing and carrying out assassinations of foreign leaders, in organizing coups in other countries and in other similar actions the CIA has always relied on the Pentagon's "Special Forces," including the Green Berets career assassins "famous" for their bloody "feats" during the Vietnam War. Their main task, according to the newspaper, is to instigate riots and "rebel movements" and to train local gangs in "guerrilla warfare," sabotage and terrorism.

As for the U.S. Air Force, it has a "special operations wing" including planes without identification signs used to drop secret agents and subversive elements over "enemy" territory and supplying them with everything necessary. It also includes warplanes intended to ensure fire support for ground "special operations." For instance, planes of that "wing" were ready to drop their deadly cargo on the Tehran population during the abortive CIA operation "to save American hostages."

Terrorist groups in the navy are known as "Seals." Their tasks include the planting of explosives under ships berthed in harbors, acts of sabotage in ports and attacks on ground targets. These groups also include paratrooper marine units.

It is to bolster these units of cutthroats with their "non-conventional methods" that the Reagan administration is setting aside huge secret funds. According to the New York TIMES, the question of setting up a new command to supervise all the special-purpose troops is being discussed.

MOSCOW TELEVISION ON U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD202208 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A month has passed since the White House extended its economic sanctions and forbade West European countries to use American licenses in the production of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. I want to begin our talk with that.

That month was sufficient to convince anyone that the new American sanctions have been met with clear resentment in the European capitals. No one has unconditionally accepted the American diktat. Virtually all the West European leaders whose countries are affected by the sanctions are seeking in one way or another ways for continuing cooperation with the Soviet Union. In West Europe in the last month, after talking of the limited nuclear war, they started talking about a limited economic war. This war also does not suit the Europeans because they do not want the American administration to act as the master of their house and disregard international law and its obligations toward its allies and because the new lash of the American whip may hit pride and the pocket hard.

The sanctions mean cancelation of contracts and the nonfulfillment of contracts resulting in direct losses worth millions. And the crisis situation in the Western countries is such that a refusal to fulfill Soviet orders will lead to the loss of tens of thousands of jobs, which cannot fail to cause consequences in that very same West Germany where there are 1.6 million unemployed, in France where they already number 2 million, and in Britain where more than 3 million have no jobs. But the main thing is to note the miscalculation by the American administration in its desire to cause damage to the Soviet economy, to show the whole world that Soviet industry is in need of transatlatnic benefactors. They have miscalculated in the White House.

Good news has been received from the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline construction project: the first 300 kilometers of large-bore pipes have been welded, another 1,000 kilometers of pipes are ready for shipment to the project, which is quite a number if you remember that the entire length of the gas pipeline will be 4,500 kilometers. Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government have approved the initiative of collectives that have undertaken to complete the construction of the gas pipeline on time despite the U.S. administration's discriminatory measures. Confidence in consumers in our country and in West Europe receiving gas on time springs from the potentials at the disposal of Soviet industry,what has been done in this sphere and our own plans, whose scale and scope cannot be understood by the White House. Indeed, in addition to the export gas pipeline between Siberia and West Europe, our country plans to construct another five similar gas pipelines during the 11th 5-year Plan period in order to satisfy our own needs. Two years ago we built more than 18 million tons of steel pipes, which is more than the U.S., France, the FRG, Britain and Canada taken together. Western pipe supplies will now amount to only 12 percent of the required quantity. Our country will cope, as is also shown in practice, with supplying the required compressor stations and pipe-laying equipment.

The Soviet country signs contracts abroad not because it wants to extend business cooperation since it cannot cope with this or that large-scale job. We consider that trade exchange and the division of labor are logical and mutually profitable, without speaking about cooperation which leads to mutual understanding, an improvement in the international situation and the consolidation of peace.

The American administration continues to exert pressure on its West European partners to force them to block the supply of equipment to the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, and the European representatives are offering every kind of resistance. Contradictions between the United States and the Common Market in aspects of trade and economic policy have become very acute during the EC Council of Ministers session now being held in Brussels and attended by foreign ministers. I will quote one of the remarks: Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, who by the way will soon visit Washington and who has been entrusted with bringing to the attention of American officials the European Community's position, stated at a press conference that Europe cannot accept the decisions which do not take the interests of the Europeans into consideration.

Here is the freshest piece of news: The Italian minister is preparing to go to the United States and West German Chancellor Schmidt has just left for there on a private visit. He will discuss with American representatives the question of East-West relations above all.

American sanctions also affect our joint exploitation with Japan of oil and gas fields on the Sakhalin Island shelf. It was reported today from Tokyo that the Japanese Government has decided to send a protest note to the United States. This has been announced by the minister of international trade and industry are at his press conference. The protest note says that the economic sanctions adopted against the Soviet Union are a measure which causes bewilderment from the viewpoint of the norms of international law, that these sanctions will have a very negative effect on Japan's economy and that they will hinder international technical cooperation. The note is to be handed to the American Government today by the Japanese ambassador in Washington.

PRC POLICY ON WESTERN INVESTMENTS CRITICIZED

LD202220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (TASS) -- Political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Foreign capital, which is being attracted into the Chinese economy in accordance with the "open door" policy, is catching hold in one place after another. Foreign, mainly Western and Japanese companies, are now able to invest their capital not only in the three southern provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang, where "special economic zones" are being created, but also in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, in the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Liaoning, Jiangsu and others. Last month at a "conference to promote investments in China" held in Canton, it was proposed that foreign businessmen take part in the construction and reconstruction of 130 big projects in various parts of the country. Recently, one of the Chinese leaders stated that foreign capitalists were facing "hard work", facilitating the reconstruction of almost all the country's 400,000 enterprises.

Western capitalists, attracted by the extensive Chinese market, even though it is risky, are meeting the "open door" policy halfway. They are attracted by such factors as a cheap labor force, the presence of raw materials and low (sometimes virtually negligible) land rent. Recently introduced Chinese laws grant foreign businessmen rights unprecedented in the history of the PRC to bring in entrepreneurial activity, allowing them to obtain super profits through the exploitation of the Chinese working class.

In attracting foreign capital, the Chinese leadership is counting on forcing through the "modernization" of the economy and rapidly increasing its military-industrial potential. It is asserted in Beijing that only in this way is it possible to achieve "an accelerated, progressive development of the socialist economy". However, as practice shows, this is merely an illusion. As the Chinese press admits, the economic payoff of the new policy is so far small, for the foreign investors are striving to invest the money primarily in those branches of the economy from which it is possible to extract maximum profits.

The privileges being granted to mixed or foreign enterprises in China are placing national enterprises in a totally disadvantageous position; they are being drawn into a competitive struggle, as a result of which many of them are functioning at less than full capacity or even closing down. But no less important is the fact that the penetration of foreign capital into China is being accompanied by the spread of bourgeois ideology and the many faults of capitalist society. The country has been lashed by a wave of smuggling, speculation, swindling, embezzlement, bribery and other crimes. A broad cross-section of cadres and even representatives of the military apparatus have found themselves drawn into such activities. The paper RENMIN RIBAO was recently obliged to admit that underestimating this aspect of the consequences of the "open door" policy means "allowing bourgeois ideology to become widespread, losing some of the cadres or causing still more serious consequences."

True, the Chinese press from time to time writes about the "successful" struggle against these faults, but Chinese reality shows that the authorities will not succeed in opposing the capitalist ethos.

The "open door" policy is widening the basis for a union of the present PRC leadership with world capitalism, for further drawing the country into the orbit of its economic, political and ideological influence.

NORTHEAST ASIA

OVCHINNIKOV ON JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET INCREASE

LD211002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2142 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Along the Path of Militarism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) --"It is becoming increasingly clear that a number of Japanese politicians are not adverse to alluding to U.S. pressure to promote their own plans for rearming the country," Vsevoled Ovchinnikov says in PRAVDA, commenting on the Japanese Goverment's decision to increase the country's military expenditure in the next financial year by 7.3 percent.

"In justifying this step, the Tokyo ruling circles plead pressure from Washington, which demands the fulfillment of the agreement between U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, whereby Japan undertook the task of patrolling sea routes at a distance of 1,700 km from Japanese shores," the commentary says. "It is precisely the refitting of the fleet and air force for the new operational tasks that forms the core of the next 5-year plan for strengthening the Japanese 'Self-Defense Forces' in 1983-87, the first stage of which is next year's military budget."

Tokyo's official propaganda likes to allude to the fact that the military budget's share of the gross national product is lower in Japan than it is in the NATO countries, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov points out. "And so it is, since Japan leads the United States and the West European countries in economic growth rates by a considerable margin. However, its military expenditure is increasing more rapidly in absolute figures (over the last decade by an average of 8 percent)."

"Something else that comes to one's attention," the commentator emphasizes, "is the fact that voices have been raised increasingly louder in Japan about the need to review the postwar constitution, which proclaims rejection of war, to fully legalize the existence of the armed forces and their use abroad, and to expand the rights and powers of the army and of the prime minister as its commander in chief in the event of 'extreme circumstances.'"

CPSU SOCIAL SCIENTISTS VISIT MONGOLIA

PM201005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, headed by V.A. Medvedyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, visited the Mongolian People's Republic from 7 to 13 July to exchange experience of work on improving the training of party cadres.

The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

MONGOLIAN JURISTS DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM201403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR - Mongolia: Ties Strengthening;" from "the World Today" feature compiled by V. Pshenkin]

[Text] A delegation of jurists from the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] headed by B. Chimid, chairman of the MPR Supreme Court and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court. The Mongolian jurists' visit was carried out on the basis of an agreement on the further strengthening and development of cooperation between the USSR and MPR Supreme Courts. The guests participated in the work of a USSR Supreme Court plenum and familiarized themselves with the activities of its collegiums and sections and with the organization of the work of local court organs. The delegation also had talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, and the Vladimirskiy CPSU Obkom and Oblispolkom.

BABRAK KARMAL RAMADAN ADDRESS TO NATION

LD202052 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Kabul July 20 TASS -- Despite an increase in the undeclared war waged by reaction and imperialism against our people and motherland, the working Muslims of the country were able to spend the month of Ramadan in a quiet atmosphere, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal, in a radio and television address to his country's people on the occasion of the Muslim holiday. It is the result of the heroic and courageous efforts by the patriots, and particularly the Armed Forces of Afghanistan, who ensure peace and tranquility in the republic. The return of people to peaceful life in the Panjsher and Pagman districts as well as in other administrative areas can serve as impressive examples of the victories won, the Afghan leader stressed.

Parallel to the undefatigable struggle against the enemies of the revolution, he went on to say, the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly and consistently follows the path of putting to life the people's aspirations reflected in PDPA programme of action, adopted by the national conference of the People's Democratic Party. The beginning of the second stage of land distribution and the issue of documents for land ownership to peasants present an example of successful implementation of the important historic tasks advanced.

As the result of sustained efforts by the party and state, revolutionary justice and the atmosphere of trust and confidence among the people have become still stronger, Babrak Karmal said. On these days, thousands of compatriots who left their homeland under the influence of hostile propaganda, have returned to their villages and started peaceful work for the benefit of their motherland. Hundreds of other deceived people have laid down arms, joined the ranks of the defenders of the revolution or stated their readiness to cooperate with the revolutionary state.

Babrak Karmal went on to stress that the policy of Afghanistan is a policy of peace and friendship with all peoples and nations of the world. He angrily condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and said: On these days the Muslims and working people all over the world have witnessed a most barbarous action -- the Zionist and imperialist aggression against the Palestinian Arab people and the people of sovereign and independent Lebanon. As has been repeatedly stressed, this criminal aggression of Israel, which has violated international norms, would have been impossible without U.S. support and assistance.

Our country's position on this issue as well as on the other Middle East problems is principled and clear. We resolutely condemn the Israeli aggression, conducted with the assistance of American imperialism, and reaffirm our militant solidarity with the fraternal Palestinian people and the patriotic forces of Lebanon. We call on all Muslims of the world to conduct joint struggle against the Zionist conspiracies, against imperialist aggression, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee stressed.

In conclusion the Afghan leader wished success and prosperity to the people of Afghanistan, all working Muslims of the world, including the fraternal peoples of neighboring states -- Iran and Pakistan.

INDIA CONSIDERS CLOSING ISRAELI CONSULATE

LD191506 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 19 Jul 82

["Provocateurs and Their Backers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The recent repulsion of I. Hassein [name as received], Israel's consul in Bombay, from India by decision of the Indian Government continues to draw international public attention to Tel Aviv's subversive activities in the countries of South Asia.

Commenting on the reasons behind their decision, the Indian authorities have stated that I. Hassein's activities were incompatible with his diplomatic status and amounted to intervention in the internal affairs of the country. On the whole, the entire General Consulate of Israel in Bombay engages in gross and open violations of Indian sovereignty. Answering a question in Parliament, Cabinet member P. Shiv Shankar has said that the Cabinet was compelled, in particular, to conduct a special investigation of Zionist subversive propaganda carried out on a regular basis by staff members of the Israeli mission.

According to the investigation, the consulate issues a news bulletin entitled [word indistinct] one more thing, namely, an attempt to sow mistrust of the policy of Arab countries and primarily the Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized by India as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to set India at loggerheads with the Arab countries that are friendly to it. The consulate's publications are also full of clumsy attempts to justify the policy of genocide and mass-scale killings of peaceful civilians in Lebanon and its capital, Beirut, carried out by the Israeli aggression in a fascist-like fashion.

Naturally, the Indian public cannot reconcile itself to these subversive activities. As Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said in Parliament the other day, the Indian Government was seriously studying the question of closing the Israeli Consulate in Bombay.

The country's public by right draws attention to another fact: The Israeli provocateurs are not alone in their activities. There seem to be Americans behind their backs. Small wonder that the torrent of murky lies spread by the Israeli Consulate is thickly larded with a slander on Soviet foreign policy in the region. The purpose of this slander is to cloud India's relations with the Soviet Union, a country whose friendship has been tested in the grimmest trials. Reporting this fact, the Indian press points out that Asia must be saved not from the Soviet Union but from U.S. imperialism, which is rearming Pakistan, thus posing a threat to Indian national security, expanding a nuclear base on the Diego Garcia Island and carrying out extensive anti-Indian propaganda aimed at subverting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KHMER 'COALITION' ASSESSED

'Political Ghost'

PM201523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 5

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "Change of Address"]

[Text] Sihanouk, head of the Khmer counterrevolution's newly formed "coalition," is performing another routine in the political show in which he is acting. It consists of assigning jobs in a "cabinet of ministers." The top posts have gone to Pol Pot killers, Ieng Sary in particular. None of them has any real power since the entire "coalition" is a mere phantom, a political ghost. But for Sihanouk the main thing is to create as big a stir as possible. At a press conference in Bangkok, for example, he announced that the seat of his "government" is on Kampuchean territory. He did not say where, of course, since it was a cheap bluff. Its whereabouts, however, are no secret -- tagging along with the Beijing hegemonists.

Nobody has any illusions about the "coalition's" actual potential. The fabulist's famous words "no matter how you sit, my friends, you will not make musicians" are superbly apt here. But, as its "godfathers" planned, Kampuchean reaction is now "fit for the drawing room," and on the military and other "aid" given to it, Washington and Beijing can now write the perfectly respectable address "to the coalition" rather than to the discredited Pol Potites.

TV Commentary

LD192304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] Today the last page of the International Panorama is devoted to Kampuchea. Three weeks ago, Prince Sihanouk -- that man again -- knocked together an emigre coalition government consisting of himself; Son Sann, former head of the government under Sihanouk, the so-called white Khmers; and Khieu Samphan, the head of the government of Pol Pot supporters, the so-called red Khmers. The declaration concerning the formation of this unnatural pseudo-government says the following: Each of the three sides reserves the right of freedom of action in order to secure its policy in case the coalition government becomes inoperative, and with that the present government of Khieu Samphan has the right to resume its activity.

Speaking plainly this coalition is nothing more than a screen for the same terrible anti-people's regime of Pol Pot in whose name Khieu Samphan is now operating. Here, of course, we can see the political game of Beijing, and Washington is not far away. The masquerade was needed in order to elevate the regime -- maybe to obtain additional aid -- and attempt to return Kampuchea to the terrible times of the Pol Pot regime. Whether the counter-revolutionaries have any chance at all you can judge after watching the report by Sergey Alekseyev.

The Kampuchean people have themselves solved the fate of their country, having expelled the regime of executioners, taking power into their own hands and becoming the true masters of their present and future. Today it still too early to speak about what the future will be. Everything is just beginning. Kampuchea is getting on its feet and is becoming alive. But what it will never become, the Kampucheans know very well. They will never allow their country to be made into a desert again. They will not allow the return of imperialists and their puppets. They will not allow the gains of their people's revolution to go to waste.

The Kampucheans are drawing their confidence first of all from what they have achieved in the period of a little over 3 years. Kampuchean cities are full of life. The population of Phnom Penh, the largest city, which has now acquired all the traits of capital of the republic, is now about 400,000. In all there are over 6 million inhabitants in the country.

The worst legacy of the past, famine, has been completely eliminated. In Phnom Penh more and more similar and generally accessible street stores are opened where, for a modest price, anyone can have a cup of traditional rice soup or enjoy fine Eastern dishes.

Last year, the peasants, most of whom have joined mutual assistance groups, harvested 1.5 million tons of rice, the main country's crop. This year the harvest is worse because of the drought, but the livestock farmers and fishermen have come to the rescue. Hundreds of private and dozens of cooperative fishing enterprises in the republic have caught and sold to the state a record fish catch. The successes of the agricultural workers have given strength to the industry, which had to be restored in the country, not from zero but from the minus point.

Already backward and fully dependent on foreign raw materials during the years of the rule of the pro-American regime, it was completely destroyed and paralyzed under Pol Pot. Today, in Phnon Penh alone, there are 1,500 small enterprises, 20 large factories and combines for the production of pharmaceutical, textile products, plastics, building materials and agricultural equipment. The country's working class is growing. There are now over 10,000 workers in Phnon Penh. The staff of qualified cadres is increasing.

About the most difficult problem which the people's authorities in Kampuchea have solved during these past few years was the reconstruction of the public health system in the country, which had been completely destroyed by the Pol Pot barbarians.

The chairman of the people's committee of Phnom Penh city, (Mog Mareis) says that with the beginning of the history of rehabilitation of our city and our country, a new history began in relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Today they are relations of inviolable brotherhood. They are based on Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. The people of Phnom Penh and the working people of Kampuchea understand well that their success in the rehabilitation of the country is the fruit of the unity and solidarity of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, fraternal Vietnam and Laos and all the socialist community countries. We sincerely treasure our friendship with the great Soviet country and are deeply grateful to the Soviet friends for their great help to the Kampuchean people.

Stepping firmly on the road of national rehabilitation, the construction of a new life, the Kampuchean people are gradually marching along it with the aid of friends, with confidence in their strength and with optimism.

Illegal Presence in Geneva

LD191748 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 19 TASS -- A number of delegations taking part in the current session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) at the Geneva Palais des Nations issued an official statement concerning the presence of delegates from the so-called "democratic Kampuchea."

The delegations of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemem, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia and Ethopia pointed out the illegal character of the presence of persons who maintained that they represented Kampuchea at the current ECOSOC session. The group of delegations went on to say that the only existing Kampuchean state was the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The people of Kampuchea, the statement says, elected their National Assembly, their State Council and their Council of Ministers in the course of free general elections in May 1981, in which 97 percent of the population took part. On June 25, 1981, the National Assembly unanimously passed a new Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is a proof of the Kampuchean people's confidence in the course pursued by the government they have elected.

By force of these facts it is necessary that Kampuchea be represented at the Ecosoc session only by delegates appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who must take their legitimate seats at the United Nations Organisation, the statement stresses.

S.E. ASIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE VIEWED

PM200955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[A. Golts commentary: "Road to Security"]

[Text] A new manifestation of good will and political realism -- this is how one can describe the results of a routine conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which ended recently in Ho Chi Minh City. The three states of Indochina put forward specific new initiatives aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia and turning that region into a zone of peace and stability.

The conference's final communique emphasizes that the only sensible way to eliminate confrontation in that region is to conduct a constructive dialogue on all disputed issues between the three countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states (Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand), and this dialogue must be conducted despite the hostile interference of external forces in the region's affairs.

Highly topical and realistic in this connection is the proposal from the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] to convene an international conference to discuss issues connected with the situation in Southeast Asia. In addition to the states of Indochina and ASEAN, it is proposed that Burma and the five states which participated in the previous conferences on Indochina -- the USSR, China, the United States, Britain and France -- and also India take part in it.

The Ho Chi Minh City conference confirmed the Indochina states' consistent stand regarding China, whose leadership is continuing its subversive activity against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. While waging a resolute struggle against Beijing's hegemonist designs and actions, the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK have at the same time expressed readiness to restore normal relations with that country and to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence.

The Thai-Kampuchean border is a region of particular tension in Southeast Asia. During the last week in June alone the territory of Kampuchea's border provinces was subjected to massive shelling more than 60 times. Pol Pot's bandits tried to penetrate PRK territory under cover of artillery fire. The hotbed of confrontation which exists in the border region is a consequence of incessant provocations on the part of Pol Pot's surviving followers and other reactionary gangs being armed by Beijing and Washington. This rabble is based on Thai territory.

This is why the appeal to Thailand to normalize the situation in the region of the border with the PRK is of key significance for resolving many problems in the region. If the Thai leadership is not prepared to accept the well-known proposal to create a demilitarized zone, then the PRK proposes creating a security zone on both sides of the border. The Armed Forces of the PRK and Thailand alone will be in that zone. Of course, this proposal can be implemented only if the bases of Pol Pot's men and other reactionaries in Thailand's border regions are liquidated.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has been the grounds for countless speculations by Beijing and Washington. The SFRY and PRK leaders have repeatedly declared that these troops are in Kampuchea at the request of that country's government in accordance with the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the two states.

It has also been stated repeatedly that the Vietnamese troops will leave PRK territory as soon as the threat to its sovereignty and security is removed. Therefore the decision announced at the conference to withdraw a certain proportion of the Vietnamese troops this month is not only a goodwill gesture but also convincing evidence of the strength of the young PRK's gains. And if the Thai leadership is really concerned, as it has repeatedly declared, about the state of its relations with the countries of Indochina, these realistic proposals must elicit a positive response from the Thai side.

The conference documents attest that despite the continuing tension in the region, the three states of Indochina look with optimism to the future and believe that the situation in Southeast Asia is developing in a favorable direction for the forces of peace and national independence.

EVIDENCE OF U.S. SUBVERSION IN INDOCHINA CITED

PM200835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Criminal Designs;" from "The World Today" feature complied by V. Tarasov]

[Text] The U.S. ruling circles have not abandoned their criminal designs aimed at overthrowing the legitimate governments in the countries of Indochina. To this end, in collusion with China and other reactionary forces, they are organizing and directing various emigre groupings and gangs and supplying them with weapons. This is evidenced by the testimony of CIA agent Vo Dai Ton, arrested while attempting to cross the Vietnamese border.

He told a press conference that he headed a CIA-trained group of spies sent to the SRV to carry out counterrevolutionary activity.

The agent said that he went to Thailand to study ways to penetrate Vietnam through Laos.

The CIA agent's testimony is new confirmation of the fact that the American imperialists and Chinese expansionists are using little ill-assorted reactionary emigre groups consisting of rabble spurned forever by the peoples of Indochina as a tool to carry out subversive activities against the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

POLISH STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD201444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On 22 July, Poland marks its national holiday, Polish National Day. Correspondent Viktor Olenichev interviewed Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Polish State Council.

For us, 22 July is the national day of the new Poland and 38 years of socialist construction, said Zdzislaw Tomal. This year we will be marking the national holiday in difficult circumstances. The country is striving to overcome an economic and political crisis. At the fore are the tasks of strengthening the positions of socialism, consolidating the socialist state and enhancing the authority of people's power and the observance of law and order. Elements hostile to socialism which grouped around the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation of Independent Poland and the leadership of the so-called trade union Solidarity deliberately tried to ruin the economy and sow anarchy. They were supported by imperialist circles in the West. The U.S. administration tried especially hard. The introduction of martial law brought an end to the rampage of antisocialist forces; calm was restored to the country and conditions created to put things right in all spheres of life. More and more people are gradually realizing just how ruinous the results of anarchy could be and the fate that the counter-revolutionary forces and their foreign inspirers were preparing for them.

We are not alone in our time of difficulty. We have always depended on the understanding and support of the Soviet Union. Our friendship, born of the joint struggle against fascism, has once again passed the test of history. Poland has been and is a socialist state, for this is in the vital interest of its people and its future.

Yes, things are not easy for us at present. Immense efforts are required to improve the economy. At the same time, we are having to struggle against those who would like to turn back the wheel of history. For this reason, 22 July will be a day of serious reflection for all of us, about both the past and the future -- a day of mobilization of society to overcome the difficulties and create conditions for the successful development of Socialist Poland, Zdzislaw Tomal, chairman [as heard] of the Polish State Council, said in conclusion.

NEW U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND SCORED

LD201412 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Of late certain circles in the United States have been stepping up their interference in the internal affairs of Poland. More on this from the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRYA.

In the United States recently, the League for Industrial Democracy began to publish a bulletin called WORKERS UNDER COMMUNISM. The league is financed by the Central Intelligence Agency through the channels of the AFL-CIO. The sponsors of the bulletin make no secret of the fact that their goal is to call particular attention to the events in Poland; in other words, to ensure broad publicity for the subversive activity waged by the enemies of People's Poland. The bulletin gives space to the leaders of the counterrevolutionary grouping called Committee for Workers' Defense, to the Solidarity union organization and to Polish emigrants working for Radio Free Europe, whose writings actually serve as instructions for the antisocialist elements in Poland as to how to incite sedition in the country. A number of materials printed in the bulletin also serves as a program of counterrevolutionary activity. These are leaflets that circulated in Poland in the first days following the imposition of martial law last December. The leaflets contain instigatory calls for staging strikes and other forms of protest, for displaying resistance to government bodies, for spreading news about that, for printing clandestine publications and for creating subversive groups. The authors proceed from the assumption that upheavals and bloodshed are possible and recommend to compile lists of government officials to be subjected to physical annihilation.

The instigatory calls and the frank statements by Solidarity leaders printed in the bulletin refute the allegations that Solidarity was established for protecting the interests of the workers. All this shows once again that by encouraging counterrevolutionary elements in Poland certain circles in the West are pursuing far-reaching aims.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS POLISH ANNIVERSARY

LD202124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] On 20 July, a festive meeting of representatives of the capital's working people was held in Moscow in honor of the 38th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. The meeting was opened by Comrade Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

A report was delivered by Comrade Klochov, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom.

DARDYKIN WELCOMES MITTERRAND-KADAR TALKS

PM201343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Dardykin "International Commentary": "Dialogue in the Interests of Detente"; from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Pshenkin]

[Text] Budapest -- International practice has repeatedly confirmed the fruitfulness of dialogue among European states belonging to different sociopolitical systems and military-political alliances and its importance for the cause of detente and world peace. It goes without saying that the urgent need for such a dialogue and for a frank exchange of opinions is particularly obvious in the present tense international situation, when the "crusade against communism" loudly announced by the Washington administration is threatening to bury the fruits of detente on the European continent.

This is why such a wide response has been elicited by French President F. Mitterrand's visit to Hungary -- his first official visit to one of the socialist community countries. Objectively this visit was a meeting between East and West Europe, as the French president's partner in the talks, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, rightly pointed out.

It is in our common interest, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG summed up the results of the visit, not to destroy but to build bridges of mutual understanding and cooperation... whether it is a question of such linking threads as the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline or of such talks as took place between the French president and the Hungarian leadership.

The socialist countries properly evaluate the realistic viewpoint of France, which rejects the policy of sanctions and boycotts being imposed on Washington's West European allies from across the ocean. The French side spoke during the talks of the unacceptable nature of that policy, which poses the threat of a trade war and fuels international tension.

F. Mitterrand's statement at a press conference that France advocates Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory and "the Palestinians' right to a motherland" was also noteworthy.

Of course, a coincidence or closeness of views was noted on by no means all problems of international life. However, as was repeatedly pointed out during F. Mitterrand's stay in Budapest, the participants in the talks were united by the European peoples' common interest in preserving peace on our continent, in mutually advantageous cooperation free from diktat and discrimination, in maintaining the detente process and developing the Helsinki spirit. It was precisely from these positions that mutual readiness to continue the dialogue was expressed in Budapest.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRIALIST

LD201528 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received President of the Italian Confederation of Industrialists (Confindustria) Vittorio Merloni, who is on a working visit to Moscow, in the Kremlin.

Satisfaction was expressed during the talk with the achieved level of Soviet-Italian economic relations, which have acquired a durable and stable character, and readiness was voiced for their further expansion on a mutually beneficial basis. It was noted that elimination of artificial barriers put in the way of international commercial cooperation, would be a major contribution to general improvement of world affairs, to the strengthening of good neighbourhood and mutual trust between states that belong to different socio-political systems.

ZAFESOV VIEWS SOVIET-ITALIAN BUSINESS TIES

PM201335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 82 p 6

[G. Zafesov dispatch under the "Europe After Helsinki" rubric: "Mutual Benefit"]

[Summary] Milan-Turin-Genoa, July -- The cities of Milan, Turin and Genoa form the three corners of Italy's "industrial triangle" which, "like the whole of Italy, have not been bypassed by the crisis which has hit the entire capitalist world.

"At the same time, practical experience shows that in this region the firms and enterprises that are finding it easier to emerge from the complex situation are those oriented toward extensive international cooperation without any prejudices or discrimination and are less sensitive to pressure from across the ocean, where persistent attempts are being made to tell West European partners with whom they should be dealing and how.

"To the credit of a considerable portion of the Italian business world, it must be noted that its most realistic and far-sighted representatives are resisting this influence as best they can. They prefer to build their partnerships on mutual benefit and a conscientious and long-term basis. In relations with the Soviet Union nothing is more attractive to Italian businessmen than the size of our market and the planned nature of the socialist economy. For this gives them both an opportunity to expand production and a guarantee of a certain level of employment, which is of considerable importance for enterprises to function in a stable manner in the stormy seas of the capitalist market.

"Italy ranks fourth overall among the industrially developed capitalist countries with which the USSR maintains business ties. Last year, for example, trade turnover between the USSR and Italy totaled approximately R3.5 billion, a 15 percent increase over the 1980 level. We trade on the basis of the Agreement on Economic Cooperation Between the USSR and Italy for 1980-1985, which is a good basis for further developing business partnerships between our states.

"A considerable number of examples of this can be found in the 'industrial triangle.' President Luigi Fiorito of the Gamfior lathe-component concern is convinced that firms' activities 'must not be dependent on fluctuations in political policy.' As Fiorito says, 'policies change and vary, but work remains work.'"

"'Neither the Italian nor, of course, the Soviet people want war. We prefer to work, trade and develop our cooperation and everything that serves the improvement of the international situation and the peoples' well-being. It is insane so spend to much money on weapons,' the president notes with conviction. 'Unfortunately, not everybody in the West understands this. Calm and creative work is only possible under conditions of peace. There is no doubt that it is better to confront each other across the negotiating table than in trenches.'"

The firm's vice president notes that Gamfior, as a firm trading with socialist countries, is sometimes subjected to "attempts to exert pressure (you understand what I mean)," and "sometimes we are compelled to listen. But here we do not forget for how many years our business activity has been linked with the socialist countries by cooperation in the trade and economic fields."

Fiorito describes his pleasant memories of visits to the USSR over a period of a quarter of a century, commenting that "your benevolence, seriousness, exactingness and responsibility create a good atmosphere for cooperation and, equally valuable, a climate of good human relationships." "I rate highly Russians' intelligence, daring and ability to work but, most of all, their reliability and loyalty to friendship," he states.

President Pietro Giustina of the Giustina Company describes how his firm's trade with the USSR has expanded since the mid-fifties until now it sells approximately 20 percent of its output on the Soviet market. He continues: "The Soviet 5-year plan opens up new prospects for our coopertaion. Unfortunately, in a number of instances we have to overcome the conservative attitude of the Italian Government in the field of granting credits and expanding ties with the USSR. We businessmen opposed economic sanctions of any kind. We petitioned the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Finance on the basis that such a shortsighted policy restricts commercial and production potential, creates serious difficulties and leads to losses. Orders are going instead to Italy's competitors in other countries which make a more independent and broad assessment of the situation and know how to defend national interests. We lost a $10 million contract because credit was refused."

President Luigi Ladzaroi of the DEA firm describes his pride at securing orders from the USSR, which has enabled the firm to work at full capacity for 5 years, and Giuseppe Rizzo of the Silfe Company expresses his pleasure at being involved in a joint Soviet-Italian project to develop an installation to produce oxygen and nitrogen, which he describes as "a fine example of Soviet-Italian cooperation. Irrespective of the complexity of the current international situation, one thing is beyond doubt: Mutually advantageous partnership promotes mutual understanding among countries and peoples and indubitably serves the cause of detente and the improvement of the international climate as a whole."

Sixty years ago the USSR promulgated a detailed program for peaceful coexistence and cooperation at the Genoa conference which "became a notable milestone in the history of international relations. Life has fully confirmed the brilliance of Lenin's prediction that 'the development of correct trade relations between the Soviet Republic and the whole of the rest of the capitalist world will inevitably proceed further.'

"Soviet-Italian business cooperation is a concrete example of mutually advantageous and good partnership between countries with different social systems."

MARCHUK ATTENDS FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM200957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] French Ambassador to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud held a reception on 14 July to mark the Bastille Day national holiday. Present at the reception were: B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

USSR-FINLAND COOPERATION TREATY APPRAISED

LD202058 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Twelve years ago a protocol was signed in Moscow according to which the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, concluded in 1948, was extended by another 20 years.

This act was an important political decision in the development of the relations between the two countries and in the improvement of the political climate in Europe, writes our observer (Leonid Karchev), who notes that the foundation was being laid for detente in Europe at the very time of the extension of the treaty.

Following the signing of the protocol, Leonid Brezhnev said that the document was an important stage in the development of peaceful cooperation between nations in postwar Europe. It was a clear and significant agreement embodying the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The treaty shows the Soviet Union's loyalty to the principle of equality in relations between big and small states. The experience of Soviet-Finnish relations shows that Leonid Brezhnev's statement was correct. The good-neighborliness between our countries, the cooperation and the favorable attitude to matters of peace and security are marked by high-level political contacts, the dynamic development and scope of commercial and economic relations and by scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

During the term of the treaty, Finland's foreign political line, the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, has developed and its international prestige has grown. General recognition has been given to Finland's important role as the host country of the CSCE Conference and to its initiatives for the formation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

The Soviet-Finnish political cooperation, serving peace and the security of nations, is complemented by active commercial and economic cooperation, which yields great benefit to both sides. As we know, these contacts develop on the basis of a long-term economic program which covers the most important economic and scientific and technical fields in our countries.

Soviet-Finnish communiques and other official documents on many occasions have emphasized that the treaty will not lose its significance over the years, but will remain an important document. On the basis of the treaty, all-round cooperation can be developed, regardless of the changes taking place in the international situation. Herein lies the great value of the treaty.

The Western press recently, and especially since the changeover of the Finnish presidency, has noted that changes are taking place in Finland's foreign policy, for instance as regards the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Such allegations show that some Western circles are still harboring their strategic plans concerning Finland. These Western circles would also be ready to undermine Soviet-Finnish relations and to draw Finland into their sphere of influence. The Soviet Union has given recognition to President Mauno Koivisto's statement when he said that the treaty is a good one. It must be seen as an entity and be read as it is written. The only topical thing is to prepare for an extension of the treaty now, for the third time, without there being any need to make changes. We are in full agreement with President Koivisto, our observer, (Leonid Karchev), concludes in his commentary.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO ICELAND'S PRESIDENT

PM201003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Icelandic President Mrs Vigdis Finnbogadottir, extending felicitations and best wishes for her personal happiness and wishing the industrious Icelandic people prosperity and progress on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Republic Proclamation Day.

In a reply telegram, the president of Iceland expressed sincere gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for his felicitations and good wishes.

PUSTOV ON TURKISH PAPER'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM201103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[V.Pustov "Rejoinder": "To Please Washington]

[Text] The Turkish newspaper TERCUMAN has published another anti-Soviet forgery. Its author, one Rauf Tamer, alleges that there is a special school on USSR territory, in Odessa, which trains "budding terrorists from various countries." After training, they are allegedly supplied with weapons and a "certificate," in particular, in Arabic, and "sent to places of bloodshed." Notes in Arabic! No less noteworthy is another fabrication as ill-intentioned as it is hackneyed disseminated by the newspaper: "Russia is a Patron of Terror."

It is known that a number of rightwing Turkish press organs make a considerable contribution to befuddling the man in the street with anti-Soviet misinformation of the lowest sort by reprinting the grossest fabrications of American newspapers. This time TERCUMAN seems to have decided to put out homemade slander. Such slander is particularly necessary to Washington now that the Israeli aggressors, with its complicity, have elevated criminal terror against the Palestinian Arabs and local inhabitants in Lebanon to the proportions of monstrous genocide.

The anti-Soviet forgery concocted by R. Tamer pursues one more important aim -- to parade the threadbare "Soviet threat" bugaboo in order to divert Turkish public attention from the pernicious consequences for Turkey of Washington's desire to involve it in the Pentagon's adventurist strategy. As is known, the American military bases in Turkey at which AWACS aircraft will be deployed will be enlarged and modernized as a result of the Turkish-American agreements signed this year. They will not just carry out espionage against the Soviet Union. "The United States, which has bound us with bilateral agreements," the newspaper CUMHURIYET wrote, "is seeking to use eastern Anatolia as a launching sight against the Muslim world."

Washington is also using fabrications about the "Soviet threat" to disguise its attempts to secure the deployment at American bases in Turkey of the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which is aimed, once again, against Arab and other Muslim countries.

CUMHURIYET resolutely warns Ankara against participating in Washington's dangerous plans. Unfortunately, there are people in Turkey who are prepared to sacrifice the country's national interests to the shameless anti-Sovietism being fanned from across the ocean. The grossest anti-Soviet forgery published in the newspaper TERCUMAN is further evidence of this.

GREEK VESSEL COLLIDES WITH SOVIET TRAWLER

LD201730 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Riga, July 20 TASS -- A Greek dry cargo ship collided with a Soviet trawler in the Atlantic. The clash was reported in a radiogramme received in Riga (the capital of a Soviet Baltic Republic) today by the fishing-industrial association of the USSR Western Basin, where a TASS correspondent was informed of the details.

A large freezer trawler, Mikoloiu Ciurlionis, was fishing in international waters west of Mauritania. As it was trawling at 21.05 degrees of northern altitude and 17.24 degrees of western longitude, the Greek motorship Gomaso of the Panama company Coronos Shipping assigned to the port of Piraeus, ran into it. The hull of the Soviet vessel was holed, its portside damaged. There were no victims. The Greek captain admitted in a bilateral act signed that the collision was a result of the inattentiveness of the watch crew. The Soviet vessel remains afloat and has been approached by rescue vessels.

PRAVDA INTERVIEW WITH BREZHNEV ON LEBANON

LD201824 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The issue of the newspaper PRAVDA for July 21 has published the answers of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the questions of the newspaper.

Question: How do you evaluate the situation taking shape in Lebanon and around it now?

Answer: Grim news is daily coming from Lebanon, arousing indignation and anger. Anger against those who are perpetrating crimes on the Lebanese soil. Thousands of Lebanese and and Palestinians have died at the hands of the occupiers, but the bloodshed has not been stopped. Beirut, the capital of Lebanon is being destroyed. Israel's actions can be described only as genocide.

Why is Israel continuing its brigand aggression? Why is it disregarding the decisions of the U.N. Security Council, which demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor troops out of Lebanon? Why does it permit itself to disregard the world public opinion? This is all happening because it is backed by a power, whose address is well-known -- the USA.

We, in the Soviet Union, admire the courage of the Palestinians, all who are offering stubborn resistance to the Israeli military. However complicated the Palestinian problem may be, through whatever difficulties the Palestinian people may go, one thing is clear: the Palestinian problem is no Gordian knot, and it cannot be cut with a sword. The staunchness displayed by the Palestinians under such tragic circumstances shows with fresh force that they are defending the living cause of a living people, and they cannot be subdued.

Thus, a definite conclusion can be drawn: The aggression of Israel is turning for it into a major political and moral defeat, a deepening isolation in the international arena.

It must be noted, for that matter, that increasing numbers of people are beginning to understand in the world now that the best, realistic way to the resolution of the problem of the Arab people of Palestine, as the Soviet Union repeatedly declared, is the creation of a Palestinian state.

The events in Lebanon are permanently in the focus of attention of the Soviet leadership. The Soviet Union's stand is clear: The flames of war shall be put out, the aggression stopped, and the Israeli troops must leave Lebanon's territory.

I will add that our country has given and will continue giving aid and support to those who are not bowing before the aggressor, those who are pressing ahead for a just settlement and peace in that region.

Question: What urgent actions should, in your opinion, be taken with that aim?

Answer: It is necessary, in the first place, that Israel and the USA should abide by the decision of the U.N. Security Council on the termination of aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon and on an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

But speaking of the most urgent matter, it is necessary that the siege of Beirut by the Israeli troops be lifted. We are not against that the forces defending west Beirut and the Israeli troops be disengaged as the first step towards that.

With this aim use could be made of the U.N. force, the more so that contingents of the U.S. interim force are already staying in Lebanon in keeping with the decision of the Security Council. We, of course, will further categorically object against the appearance of American troops on the Lebanese soil. We have already made a warning to this effect.

I also wish to stress that the more the forces opposing Israel's military adventure are consolidated, the larger the circle of the states demanding that the aggression be curbed, the sooner and more dependably an end will be put to it.

A key significance in the present, to be frank, acute situation, is assumed by the unity of the Arabs. And what hampers it, should, as we are profoundly convinced, be put aside at this critical hour. And in this respect the need is becoming increasingly urgent and obvious that the Arabs should jointly outline measures that are necessary to ensure the rights of the Palestinians to life, security, independent development and creation of their own state.

And the last, what is happening in Lebanon makes one once again ask the question: Is not it high time to take up the cause of a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement in all seriousness and responsibility? The sad experience of decades packed with acts of aggression and armed conflicts has shown that the path of armed confrontation, like that of separate deals, has not brought about and cannot bring about a settlement of the problems of the Middle East. They can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts of all sides concerned, including PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Looking forward, it is precisely in that perspective that we see the value of the proposal put forward by us on the convocation of an international conference. And the sooner the better. The Soviet Union is ready to work practically in that direction, loyally cooperating with all who would like to make their contribution to establishing lasting peace in the Middle East.

Zubkov Summary

LD202036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 20 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Soviet radio and television have already acquainted you with the answers given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA dealing with the situation in Lebanon. Evaluating the current situation in and around Lebanon, Comrade Brezhnev noted: Why is it disregarding the decisions of the UN Security Council which demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor troops from Lebanon? Why does it permit itself to disregard world public opinion? This is all happening because it is backed by a power whose address is well known -- the United States.

The events in Lebanon, Comrade Brezhnev stated, constantly receive the attention of the Soviet leadership. The position of the Soviet Union is clear: The flames of war must be extinguished, the aggression must be stopped and the Israel forces must withdraw from Lebanese territory. I will add that our country has given and will continue to give aid and support to those who do not bow to the aggressor and who strive for a just settlement and peace in that region.

In conclusion, Comrade Brezhnev said: What is happening in Lebanon compels one to ask the question once again: Is it not time to take up the cause of a just and comprehensive Near East settlement in all seriousness and responsibility? The sad experience of decades packed with acts of aggression and armed conflicts has shown that the path of armed confrontation, like that of separate deals, has not brought about and cannot bring about a settlement of the problems of the Near East. They can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Looking ahead, it is precisely in this perspective that we see the value of the proposal we submitted for convening an international conference. And the sooner the better. Comrade Brezhnev's answers will be published in tomorrow's edition of PRAVDA.

BREZHNEV REPLIES TO HAQ MESSAGE ON LEBANON

BK201539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev in a letter to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized the need to end Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon. This letter was sent in reply to the Pakistan president's message on Lebanon sent on the 7th of this month. The Soviet president recalled that, right from the beginning of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the Soviet Union supported the patriotic people, the Palestinian movement and Syria. He reaffirmed that the Soviet Union wants to cooperate in the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and in the implementation of the related UN Security Council resolutions.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in an identical message to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on Lebanon, had appealed to them to use their influence to stop Israel's aggression, terror and violence.

U.S. HALT TO CLUSTER BOMBS DELIVERY RIDICULED

Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA

LD202342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2146 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Washington's Belated 'Compassion'" -- TASS headline; "Rejoinder" -- TASS slug]

[Text] Moscow, 21 July (TASS) -- "With a very great hullaballo Western propaganda advertising Washington's 'new act of philanthropy'," Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA. "Banner headlines on the frontpages of American and Western European papers announce the White House's 'compassionate' decision to halt the deliveries of American cluster bombs to Israel. There is allegedly touching concern for the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians -- victims of the Zionist aggression...

"But the question arises: Where then were the Washington 'humanists' before? Irrefutable reports on the Tel Aviv interventionists using these most barbaric kinds of American weapons against the peaceful population started to come in from the very start of the invasion of Lebanon 1 1/2 months ago. Was one aware of this on the banks of the Potomac? One undoubtedly was."

The author points out that Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, stated that Israel had been using the American bomb in violation of the agreement with the United States and that it should only be used for defensive purposes.

Reporters showered the White House and the State Department almost daily with a hailstorm of questions about the cluster bomb, the rejoinder says. The response was invariably identical: We are awaiting a reply from Israel. Tel Aviv delayed its reply for many weeks and Washington "felt too shy" to insist. Israel officially admitted only last Friday in its message to the U.S. Government that it had used the cluster bomb in Lebanon. The aggressor, who had become impudent, stopped playing hide-and-seek and the Reagan administration had no choice but to declare a halt to the deliveries of a new batch of this bomb to Israel.

The New York TIMES explains that it is a matter of only 4,000 artillery shells with cluster warheads (a small quantity compared with the vast reserves stockpiled in Israel). "But how many thousands of such shells and bombs have rained down on the peaceful towns and settlements of Lebanon in the past weeks when Washington was playing the silence game!

"Tens of thousands of women, children, and old men fell victim of this bomb. Those who have been killed cannot be resurrected by belated 'compassionate' declarations. And one cannot dissociate oneself from complicity in genocide."

Decision Changes Nothing

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration has announced, under the pressure of the world public outraged by Israel's extensive use in Lebanon of weapons which are especially dangerous to the civilian population, the temporary suspension of the further delivery of cluster shells to Tel Aviv. The shells shipments will be delayed until the "study" of Israeli Premier Begin's answer to the U.S. "enquiries" concerning the use of cluster bombs and shells in violation of a U.S.-Israeli agreement is completed.

At a time when Israel's arsenals are bursting with already accumulated cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs the program of whose supplies was fully carried out long ago, this decision is in point of fact deception. In other words, the temporary hold-up in the supply of one of the several types of weapons lavishly supplied to Tel Aviv by Washington will change nothing.

Besides, this decision by no means signifies Washington's departure from the policy of all-round support to Israel, first of all military aid to that country taking advantage of which the aggressor is now administering arbitrary rule and committing crimes in Lebanon. It has become known in Congress that the Reagan administration is not going to introduce any restrictions on the U.S. program of supplies to Israel in the current fiscal year. Tanks, armoured vehicles, missiles and guns will continue pouring into Israel in a continuous flow. Washington's plans of supplying Israel additionally with 75 modern F-16 fighter-bombers also remain valid.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that the question of Israel's violation of the existing agreement was raised by representatives of the Democratic Party. In other words, by taking the cluster shells decision, the Republican administration was also motivated by pre-election considerations.

'Disgraceful Farce'

LD201720 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The USA is trying in vain to evade responsibility for the monstrous crimes perpetrated by Israel in Lebanon with full American backing. A spokesman for the White House announced President Reagan's decision to delay the supply of pellet bombs to Israel until the "examination" is completed of the answer of the Begin government to the American "inquiry" as regards the use of that type of weapon by Israel. As is known the large-scale use by the Israeli military of napalm, pellet, cluster and phosphorous bombs for the extermination of peaceful Lebanese civilians has touched off a storm of indignation among world public, which stigmatized the Reagan administration as an active accomplice in the Israeli genocide in Lebanon.

Washington's latest decision is a disgraceful farce. As a White House spokesman explained, all other American weapons supplies to Israel, including, undoubtedly, the means of mass destruction, will go on as planned.

As far as pellet bombs are concerned, their delivery by the United States to Tel Aviv, as the American press says, has been completed, and the statements to the effect that such supplies are not envisaged in the near future by no means change the state of things. Israel accumulated vast quantities of such bombs with the U.S. assistance on the eve of launching the aggression against Lebanon.

The USA has supplied the Israeli aggressors with such quantities of these barbaric means of destruction that the interventionists should not experience any shortage of them. Presently the Israeli military, violating norms of international law, principles of humanity, are using that monstrous weapon with Washington's blessing against women, old people and children.

It is apt to recall in this connection that in the past too, Washington more than once imposed so-called temporary "bans" on the supply of some types of American weapons to Tel Aviv in order to deceive world public opinion, but then, a short time later, again gave a green light to the flow of American weapons to Israel. This is going to happen this time again.

The manoeuvres of Washington's pharisees will not deceive anybody. They will not be able to dissociate themselves from responsibility for the Israeli genocide in Lebanon encouraged by the United States.

SYRIAN STATEMENT ON QUALITY OF WEAPONRY CITED

LD201200 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus July 20 TASS -- A spokesman for the high command of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic has refuted the allegations floated by the propaganda services of Israel and certain Western countries about the superiority of the weaponry used by the Israeli Army over the combat technology of the Syrian troops.

The heavy losses suffered by the aggressors in Lebanon, a statement made by the spokesman to the SANA news agency points out, have caused serious worry in Israel. To smother it, certain Israeli leaders have made allegations about the superiority of Israeli tanks and about the extensive capabilities of the U.S. made F-15 and F-16 planes used by Tel Aviv and about the "successes" of these aircraft in putting out a number of Syrian air defence missile units. These claims are essentially a propaganda stratagem.

Even using the latest U.S. war technology, the statement stresses, Israel has failed to attain the ultimate objectives of its invasion of Lebanon. Its M-48 and M-60 tanks have failed to achieve any superiority in fighting Syria's up-to-date T-72 tanks. The aggressor has lost more than 400 pieces of armour in tank battles in the south of the Al-Biqa' Valley and in the Beirut-Bhamdun direction.

Syria's Air Force cooperating with its air defence forces has taken part in a number of fierce dog fights. Israeli pilots have learnt at first hand the high skills of Syrian pilots and have seen for themselves that despite the intensity of Israeli raids and the sophisticated U.S.-made electronic equipment used by the Israelis, the Syrian air defence forces have shot down a number of enemy planes, including F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers.

The Western mass media have attached much importance to reports about the anti-tank shells and missiles which Israel has presumably improved and about Israeli-made Zeev missiles which have supposedly played an important role in the attack on the missile batteries of the Syrian air defence forces.

This news, the spreading of which is encouraged by Israel, is similarly false. The armies of many countries possess analogous anti-tank weapons, the Syrian Army included. At present we have at our disposal, the Syrian Army spokesman said, a number of Israeli M-48 and M-60 tanks hit by anti-tank shells and missiles. One can see at a glance that Syrian weapons are quite efficient.

Israel and its allies resort to methods of psychological warfare in an attempt to influence the morale of Syrian troops and to foment doubts about the efficiency of the weaponry supplied to Syria by socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

Facts show, however, the statement reads, that the Syrian Army possess modern weapons. Demonstrating high standards of military preparedness, it has shown its capability to repell the aggressor, and has inflicted on it heavy losses in tanks, aircraft and manpower. Closely cooperating with the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the Syrian troops show courage and dedication in fulfilling their combat missions. Hostile propaganda is impotent to do damage to the moral and political condition of the Syrian Army, the personnel of which realize the justness of the cause they are standing up for.

PRAVDA REPORT ON CPSU-SYRIAN CP DELEGATION TALKS

PM201105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 15 July Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a Communist Party of Syria (CPS) delegation comprisiong K. Bakdash, general secretary of the CPS Central Committee; Y. Faysal, deputy general secretary of the CPS Committee, and Z. Abd as-Samad and R. Shikhu, members of the CPS Central Committee Politburo.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on questions relating to the present international situation, particularly in the Near East, and the further development of fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and CPS.

The CPSU and CPS representatives roundly condemned Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon, aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism. The aggressors and their patrons are seeking to rout the Palestinian resistance movement headed by the PLO, to dismember Lebanon and place it under their command, weaken the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria and pave the way for new anti-Arab separate deals and for the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Near East. The foul deeds being perpetrated in Lebanon are a blatant imperialist crime against humanity and provide first hand evidence of what imperialism's policy means for the peoples.

The meeting participants declared their parties' solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots who are courageously defending their legitimate national rights and interests against encroachments by Zionism and imperialism. The Soviet side expressed firm support for Syria and its freedom-loving people, who are resisting the pressure of the imperialist forces and their expansionist aspirations.

The CPSU and CPS resolutely demand an end to Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from Lebanese territory in accordance with the UN Security Council decisions. It was stated that attempts at overt U.S. military interference in Lebanon are contributing to the continuation of the aggression and exacerbating the tension even more.

The CPSU and CPS delegations stressed the great significance of the international campaign of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian Arabs and with Syria.

The CPS delegation rated highly the position adopted by the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Lebanon and its assistance to the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria. This position is a reaffirmation of the principled course of the CPSU and Soviet state toward support for the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPS stated that Israel's piratical actions and the present dangerous development of the situation in the Near East are directly connected with the general aggressive course of U.S. imperialist circles geared to undermining detente and fueling international tension. This course is offset by the firm, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The Syrian comrades noted the exceptional importance of the Soviet initiatives in terms of solving the main problem of our time -- preserving peace and curbing the arms race. They stressed the historic significance of the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, contained in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The Syrian side was told about progress made in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, about the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres and about the preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The CPS representatives stated that the Soviet people's successes in communist building, achieved under CPSU leadership, are a major contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for social progress the world over.

The CPS delegation talked about its party's activity in fulfilling the decisions of its fifth congress and about the Syrian Communists' struggle for the fundamental interests of the working people, the ideological and organizational strengthening of party ranks and cohesion among all patriotic and progressive forces in support of Syria's anti-imperialist course. The CPSU representatives wished the Syrian comrades success in their efforts to protect the national interests and progressive development of their motherland and to strengthen cooperation with the Ba'th Party and other participants in the national progressive front.

The sides stated that the CPSU and CPS will continue to consistently seek to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction at the traditional fraternal relations existing between the two parties and stated their desire to develop them further.

PALESTINIAN LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191142 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 19 -- The Soviet Union is a true ally of the Arab people of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the forces of progress in the Arab world, Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], said here on Sunday. He stressed that the attempts by reaction to drive a wedge in relations of friendship between the USSR and the Palestinians will inevitably fail. We shall not only maintain good relations with the Soviet Union, Nayif Hawatimah said, but also do everything possible for developing and deepening them.

WORKERS MEETINGS PROTEST ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD191246 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Numerous protest meetings now held throughout the Soviet Union demand an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon and to the barbarous destruction of Lebanese and Palestinians by Israeli troops.

The personnel of the Moscow underground follow with great concern the developments in Lebanon. Speaking at a protest meeting E. Leiderman, the leader of a team of fitters, stressed that Israel's crimes can only be compared in brutality with those committed by the fascist invaders during the years of the Second World War.

In their resolution, adopted unanimously, the underground workers demanded an immediate pull-out of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

The Government of Israel appears before the whole world in the role of a butcher. Its atrocities in the territory of Lebanon are nothing else but a policy of genocide, G. Khutoretskiy, chief designer of turbogenerators, said at a meeting at the Leningrad Elektrosila plant. The U.S. administration which openly supports the aggressors shares with Tel Aviv the responsibility for the bloodshed and destruction in Lebanon.

I. Antonov, team leader of assembly men, and V. Muravyev head of a section, said that the Leningraders, like all Soviet people, have received with great satisfaction Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President. The principled firm stand, taken by the Soviet Union, is a serious warning to the overweening aggressor.

Israel has elevated terror to the rank of a state policy, S. Kalinina, a dress-maker, said with indignation at a meeting held at the clothing manufacture amalgamation in Minsk. What the aggressor wants, she said, is to destroy physically the Arab people of Palestine. Tel Aviv, which is supported by the United States, is trying to recarve the map of the Middle East. All this reminds me, as a mother who has lived through the horrors of the Great Patriotic War, of Hitler's mad plans.

All honest people react with anger and horror to the news about the vandalism of the Israel butchers, said R. Safarova, a front ranking worker of a plant in Dushanbe. The Zionist aggression will have a finale similar to that of the U.S. militarists in Vietnam. The people of Lebanon will not be forced to their knees.

REPORTS FROM IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLEFRONTS

LD201456 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, July 20 TASS -- INA agency reports that on having put up a stubborn resistance Iraqi troops have foiled the intent of the Iranian command to encircle and seize the town of Basra. At present they are launching counter-attacks with the aim of pushing the Iranians back to their initial positions. Both sides, the report says, are suffering considerable losses in manpower and equipment.

Tehran, July 20 TASS -- Judging by reports from the front published here, Iranian troops have not succeeded in developing their offensive in the direction of Basra. The Iranians have concentrated their main attention on clearing the terrain of mines preparing, evidently, for an extensive use of tanks.

Iraqi aviation bombed Iranian border towns. There are losses among the civilian population.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN SOMALIA SEEN LIKELY

EA201548 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Units of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] are strengthening their foothold in the areas they captured last week. It has been reported that the revolutionaries are getting strong support from the ordinary people and that units of the Somali Armed Forces are refusing to fight at the front.

More than a year ago, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, in explaining the reasons for the formation of the Somali opposition forces and their proliferation, said that it was the economic chaos that gave rise to the aggressive policy pursued by the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. This has been aggravated by the regime's inhumanity, nepotism, favoritism and corruption. Mogadishu's foreign policy is still based on claims to parts of other countries, although this has brought inestimable economic problems, soured Somalia's relations with foreign countries and given rise to internal discontent.

It is clear today that Mogadishu's leaders fear a popular uprising and are preparing to counter it. It is not surprising, therefore, that Somalia's leaders have received the Americans with open arms, although such a link is opposed to the country's interests. It has become customary for Mogadishu to plead for American assistance whenever the regime's survival is at stake. The United States also clearly states that it will check Somalia's [word indistinct].

I would not be surprised, says our commentator, if the United States intervened militarily in Somalia's internal problems on the pretext of safeguarding lives of Americans, as it has done in the past.

In an effort to justify the possible American intervention, Mogadishu's leaders say the popular uprising involving opposition forces is a plot in which Ethiopia and the USSR are involved in [words indistinct]. What is ridiculous and interesting at the same time is the Somali Government's call to the OAU -- a body whose charter condemns the very expansionist policy the Somali leaders pursue.

The DFSS is a major force that was born inside Somalia. Clear proof of this is the support it is receiving in the liberated regions and its statement to the effect that elections will be held in those regions to create a government of the people.

IZVESTIYA Comment

PM201357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov commentary under the rubric "On International Topics": "The Story of a Canard"]

[Text] On 8 July the AFP correspondent in Mogadishu, quoting the Somali SONNA agency which, in turn, was quoting the Defense Ministry, reported that since 5 July "the Somali Army and Ethiopian troops supported by tanks and aircraft have been fighting in the vicinity of (Galduud) (central Somalia)." On the very next day, another correspondent from that agency reported from Nairobi that "people opposing Somali President S. Barre are claiming sole responsibility for the battles raging on the border between Ethiopia and Somalia." On 12 July, REUTER reported that the government garrison in (Galduud) surrendered to detachments of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia. So ended the canard released by the military in Mogadishu. And although few people believed its fabrications, it is worth looking at the events of the not very distant past to understand better who is fueling tension in the Horn of Africa, and why.

In late 1977, Somali regulars crossed the border with Ethiopia. The aggressor's forces were smashed and driven out of the Ogaden, Ethiopia's eastern province, which, among other territories, is claimed by the heralds of the notorious "greater Somalia."

In August 1980, the Mogadishu government signed a military agreement with Washington. In exchange for supplies of military equipment worth $40 million, Somalia granted the Pentagon the right to use its territory, that is, to station its "Rapid Deployment Force" there.

Unhappiness with the authorities' pro-American orientation turned into antigovernment demonstrations. There was a rebellion among army units in northern Somalia in January this year. In February and April there were mass protest demonstrations which led to serious clashes.

With each passing day the opposition grew in confidence, and so the repression became fiercer. In March only five ministers retained their posts following a government reshuffle. And in mid-June seven prominent political and state figures from the ruling apparatus were arrested on changes of "hostile antigovernment activity."

It was then that the Mogadishu ruling circles, endeavoring to break the circle of domestic and international isolation, suddenly expressed a "willingness to embark on a constructive dialogue with Ethiopia." Remember that this step was taken after Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam had stated his desire to maintain peaceful coexistence between the two countries. Now we have confirmation that Mogadishu's verbal balancing act was sheer demagoguery. "The S. Barre regime's allegation concerning an invasion by Ethiopian forces or air raids is sheer and utter fiction, an attempt to conceal the regime's acute crisis. It is also an attempt to internationalize this conflict," the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia statement said.

This is confirmed by the Somali Government's request to the United States for "military, political, economic and diplomatic aid." In view of Washington's longstanding desire to expand its military presence in the Horn of Africa, the request will not go unanswered. Anyway, the State Department has already hypocritically expressed its "concern...."

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY201600 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[From the "Argentine Week" feature]

[Text] The Argentine Communist Party Central Committee has issued a communique entitled "Democracy Will Save the Country." This communique states that the nation is convulsed by a severe and far-reaching crisis which has recently become markedly worse, unleashing changes at the government level and disagreements that have resulted in the collapse of the military junta. The communique states that there is growing social discontent that evidences popular rejection of the guidelines implemented over the last 6 years. Reactionary sectors want to sow confusion and create an atmosphere of chaos. They are also trying to mislead the people by distorting the historical significance of the struggle against Great Britain's imperialist aggression perpetrated with American support. However, they will fail in their endeavor.

The people who have taken to the streets to shout: "Yes to Malvinas and also to bread, work and democracy," are still struggling to fulfill this slogan, the Communist communique indicates. These people are trying to bring about general mobilization and unity that can guarantee victory.

The new rulers that took over Government House in July have promised to carry out the institutionalization of the country within a reasonable period of time. They have lifted restrictions on political activities and promised to conduct diplomatic, economic and political actions aimed at the recovery of the South Atlantic islands. They have acknowledged that the nation's economy must be based on production and not speculation. Should their deeds follow these promises, the Communist communique points out, we will have a true transition to democracy, and the nation wants this to happen. However, the path will not be easy because first there must be measures guaranteeing democratic freedoms, the release of union and political prisoners and an investigation into the drama of the missing persons, the communique adds.

The economic plan outlined a few days ago rejects -- above all and rightly so -- the philosophy advocated by Martinez de Hoz. It must be understood once and for all, the Communist communique states, that any solution that may be devised cannot neglect the people and their well-being; consumption and production; the protection of the nation's assets; the implementation of important projects, especially housing; the increase of sources of energy and the expansion of foreign and domestic trade. Nothing can be achieved with shortages and low salaries.

The Argentine Communists point out that an independent foreign policy and relations with all nations in the world on the basis of noninterference, nonalignement and peace must be maintained.

The democratic citizens, the labor movement, youth, women, and especially political parties -- whether or not they belong to the multiparty group -- must advocate setting up a mechanism for popular action, mobilization and supervision, capable of following this complicated transition step by step, the Argentine Communists state. This mechanism should help instill in this transition the strength that it still lacks so that it will be crowned by a stage of democratic stability and progress. The broadest Argentine sectors, both civilian and military, agree on these objectives. Thus, it is possible to make them come true.

The communique says that all of we Argentines are ready to continue struggling for the final recovery of the South Atlantic islands and to prevent them or the mainland from being used for the installation of foreign military bases. Thus, we wish to express our support and solidarity for those who sacrificed themselves and who are repudiating the enemies of our fatherland and their allies. The severe national crisis calls for measures capable of stimulating democratic forces. We must prevent further actions and counteractions which would worsen the current status quo. The destabilizing efforts of the reactionaries and their imperialist masters must be thwarted. We can move forward, the Argentine Communists reaffirm; we can achieve democracy and consolidate the nation's development.

The large civilian and military sectors imbued with this conviction must undertake the commitment to act jointly in order to carry out the transition toward a stable democracy. The unity of the patriots will guarantee democracy, and democracy will save the nation, the communique of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee concludes.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR INTERVIEWED

PY201253 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Interview with Nicaraguan Ambassador to USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinoza by unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent] -- recorded, no date or place given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Ambassador Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, I would like you -- on the third anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution, of the revolution of the people of Nicaragua -- to say a few words to our radio listeners both in Nicaragua and in Latin America about [words indistinct], what has the revolution achieved during these 3 short years in the political, economic, social and cultural field?

[Answer] We can start in that order. We can point out several very significant achievements for the revolution in the political field. The most important is the high degree of organization achieved by our masses, who had no training before in the dark days of Somozaism. The masses have developed great effectiveness in organization and mobilization in support of the revolution, guaranteeing its survival and its strengthening.

The revolutionary government has more problems in the economic order. The conditions in which we inherited the country after the war of liberation are well known; there was also an earthquake. All these things have been worsened by a world in crisis in addition to a small economy like ours that is subordinated and subject to the mandates of imperialism. The crisis of the Central American region hits Nicaragua particularly hard. This is why the revolution in the economic field has not made significant achievements. However, one thing is true, and we say this not only with confidence in ourselves but with pride: Among the Central American people, those who have better guarantees of their standard of living, better guarantees of their salaries and of their social benefits are the Nicaraguans. If we compare the standards of living of Central America in general and the economic stability of the Nicaraguan workers, we find (?achievements). Of course we still have unemployment, we have the serious damage of [words indistinct] worsened by the recent floods, but we can say with certainty and confidence that we have made progress, that we will continue to make progress, but we still cannot demonstrate great achievements.

Regarding the economic situation, we would like to point out some interesting points to reinforce what has been said. For example, in the case of food -- basic foods -- traditionally Nicaragua depended on foreign markets for beans, corn and rice which are the basic ingredients for feeding our people. [words indistinct] lands with little population but in reality the economy had already been ruined during the other regimes. The battle for self-sufficiency is not one which is making significant progress. We would have liked to fulfill our goal of self-sufficiency this year, but nature sabotaged our plans.

In the cultural field, the revolution has made important and noticeable progress despite the few resources which we have inherited -- for obvious reasons, in the development of culture, A Ministry of Culture has been created in accordance with our instructions. Its workers have been organized into associations. Great progress has been made by the popularization of cultural activity; the Sandinist youth cultural activities, the cultural movement of all social and mass organizations and the (Mecatl) movement, which is a peasant movement; the theater movement, the painters. In other words, there is a large art movement which has great qualities. Their quality will improve as we improve our techniques in the international field; this field is worth emphasizing for the future of Latin America.

Three years resisting the specific and clear will of the United States means that the revolution has won an important battle for its defense. The revolution has not been isolated. Nicaragua's international prestige has now been strengthened and has grown.

WESTERN ATTEMPTS TO 'SUBVERT' TU MOVEMENT SEEN

LD201502 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- "Socialism is making progress to the incessant roar of hostile ideological cannonade aiming at discrediting or at least loosening its principles and subverting its foundations. One of the favourite targets for the attacks of capitalist propaganda is the trade unions, including Soviet trade unions," Professor Baglay writes in the trade union newspaper TRUD today. "Their breakoff from the cause of socialism, the party and the people is viewed as an explosive device to blast the entire system, and our ideological opponents regard demagogical demands for trade union 'independence' as a fuse for that device. Independence from what? From the cause of socialism, from the party and from the people."

"It is quite symptomatic that 'independence' for our unions is stridently demanded by those political forces which under capitalist conditions trample underfoot and curtail the rights and freedoms of the trade unions and try to turn them into an appendage of monopoly domination."

"Today the slogans of 'neutrality' and 'independence' are exploited not only by capitalist propaganda in Western countries but also by the reformist-minded leaders of Western trade unions and by all sorts of revisionists in the working class movement. They are singing the old tune about the 'non-union' character of trade unions in the society of real socialism," the TRUD article says. The notorious slogan of union "independence" is used to carry out fierce political struggle against socialism that is waged by the more reactionary circles of big capital. This fact is forcefully illustrated by the developments in socialist Poland.

Today only very naive people can believe that Solidarity, counterrevolution both inside Poland and outside it limited their plans to the establishment of "independent" trade unions, the article says. They began with the trade unions only because they regarded them as a lever with the help of which they would be able to overthrow the leading role of the party and the socialist system as a whole.

OLYMPIC GAMES LIGHTED DESPITE FOREIGN PRESSURE

LD201720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 82

[From the IZVESTIYA evening edition press review]

[Text] "The Light of the Olympics" is the heading of an article by a group of writers which is published in the column: "In Competition for State Prizes of the USSR." The article notes that during the period of preparation for the Moscow Olympics, foreign companies producing equipment necessary for lighting the sports installations refused to sell licenses for its manufacture to the USSR. An extremely tense situation was created, but a way out was found: Within an unprecedentedly short period scientists and specialists from the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry independently worked out and mastered production of the most modern lighting equipment. In the opinion of the authors of the article in IZVESTIYA, this work deserves to be valued highly and to be awarded a state prize of the USSR.

TASS VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

Commentator Prokhorov

LD201120 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

In this year, the 60th in the history of the USSR, we proudly note that the level of socio-economic development of all 15 constituent union republics of the USSR has become approximately equal.

This is a result of the purposeful policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government which from the very first years of the setting up of the single union state have invariably striven for the faster development of the once backward national outlying regions of the country.

Per capita national income, technical equipment of labour and its efficiency today are about equal for all Soviet republics. Universal and compulsory secondary education is free eveywhere in the USSR. A widely developed network of medical institutions operates everywhere and medical aid is also free. Each union republic has its national academy of sciences, universities, academic theatres, film studios and big publishing houses.

To achieve all this, however, at first a sufficiently powerful production basis had to be set up in each republic, for social progress is impossible without the development of the economy.

In this vital (?question) of national development, once backward republics were actively helped by their more highly developed neighbours, above all the Russian Federative Republic.

During the 60 years of existence of the USSR (it was founded in 1922) the rate of growth of industrial production, for instance, in the Kirgiz and the Turkmen republics, on the average, surpassed by more than 50 per cent the rate of growth in the Russian Republic. The rate of economic development of the Armenian and Kazakh republics were more than double the figure for the Russian Federation.

Something else is also significant. From the very beginning the economy of each Soviet republic was developed comprehensively and harmoniously. This is the principled difference of socialist industrialization from that which capitalist states impose upon some developing countries, dooming them to the role of their raw material appendages.

Correspondent's Report

LD201124 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Tass correspondent's report:

Over (? the) Sixty years of the voluntary unification of national republics into a single federal state the USSR's share in world industrial production rose from one per cent in 1922 to twenty per cent in 1982. At present the USSR renders economic and technical assistance to eighty foreign countries. Over the past twenty years tens of big industrial, agricultural and other projects built with the assistance of the Soviet Union were brought into operation every year in newly-independent countires.

The population of Azerbaijan, a Soviet national republic in Transcaucasia is now 6.3 million. Over the six decades population has increased by 70 per cent. There are now 63 towns in Azerbaijan -- four times as many as in 1922 when the republic formed part of the USSR.

About 900 institutions of higher learning train specialists of four hundred specialities in all the national republics of the USSR. There are foreign students at six hundred universities and institutes. Seventeen thousand young people from 144 countries have received higher school diplomas this year.

Fifty per cent more funds than in the previous five-year period have been allocated in Georgia, a Soviet republic in Transcaucasia, for state-conducted housing construction in 1981-1985. The number of houses built there every year is the same as was built within the first ten years of the USSR's existence (1922-1932). Massive state-run construction of houses is in progress everywhere in the USSR. Apartments in state-built houses are distributed among the population free of charge. Rent does not exceed five per cent of the budget of an average working family.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 20 JULY

LD210544 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Mass harvesting of early grain and pulse crops has started in Kharkovskaya Oblast. In order to speed up the harvest rate, 70 percent of the land will be harvested using the two-stage harvesting method. (0000 GMT)

Harvesting of rye, winter wheat and pulse crops has started in the foothills and eastern areas of Altayskiy Kray. Winter grain crops are to be harvested over an area of 120,000 hectares. (0430 GMT)

To date, 2.5 million tons of grain crops have been threshed in the Kuban; 100,000 hectares of mainly strong and valuable wheat are being threshed daily and over 50,000 tons are being delivered to the elevators every day. (0430 GMT)

Selective harvesting of rye has started in Udmurtiya. The area sown with this crop has been increased by 100,000 hectares, or by 1/3. (0430 GMT)

Harvesting of corn for silage has started in the southern areas of Kirgiziya. In the republic as a whole, corn for silage has been sown over an area of 80,000 hectares. (0430 GMT)

The harvest effort is gathering speed in Kazakhstan. Eight of the 19 oblasts in the republic have already begun harvesting. Cutting and mowing of grain crops is under way in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts. The harvest has basically been completed by the machine operators of Chimkent, the southernmost oblast. As reported by the republic's CSA, grain crops in Kazakhstan has been harvested on an area of 904,000 hectares to date. The time is approaching for grain harvesting to start in the virgin land oblasts. On the sovkhozes and kolkhozes here, repair work on combines, harvesters and pick-ups is now coming to a close and 55,000 self-propelled combines are already prepared to go into the fields. (0900 GMT)

In Tulskaya Oblast over 1/2 of the hay and 3/4 of haylage for this year's stocks have already been procured. (0900 GMT)

In the foothills and eastern zones of Altay, cutting of rye, winter wheat and grain pulses have started. The drought-afflicted summer has affected the crops; in part they suffered considerable damage through the drought. Where rain has fallen, both rye and wheat have grown well and formed good ears. In order to obtain high-quality grain, machine operators intend to use the two-stage harvesting method. (1100 GMT)

The first few tons of this year's grain have reached elevators in Bashkiriya. Grain stalks are short this year and farmers are being careful to avoid losses. (1300 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD202218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Grain crops have now been harvested on almost 6 million hectares in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR. This is reported by the republic's CSA. Apart from the oblasts in the Northern Caucasus, grain harvesting is underway in many oblasts in the Volga Region.

Haymaking has started in Orenburgskaya, Belgorodskaya and Ovronezhskaya Oblasts. The first grass cutting has been carried out on the fields of Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray.

Harvesting has started on farms in the far east.

ORBITAL RESEARCH COMPLEX CONTINUES MISSION

14 July Report

LD141130 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Mission Control Center July 14 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working for two months now aboard the orbital scientific-research Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 complex.

The cosmonauts continue unloading the automatic freight ship Progress-14. The crew carried into the station the bulk of the cargo brought into the orbit, including food supplies, regenerators of the life-sustaining system, additional equipment, instruments.

The tanks of the joint power unit are being refuelled and drinking water is being pumped from tanks of the freight ship into capacities of the station today.

The programme of the day envisages visual observations and photographing of land and world ocean with a view of exploration of natural resources and study of the environment, physical exercises on the complex simulator and running track.

According to the cosmonauts' reports, the programme of work aboard the manned Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Progress-14 complex is being successfully fulfilled.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel fine.

20 July Report

LD201050 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, Flight Control Center July 20 -- The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have spent 68 days on board the Salyut-7 orbital scientific station. The program planned for this period has been successfully carried out.

The cosmonauts completed the unloading of the automatic Progress-14 craft, carried to the station the equipment, scientific apparatuses, food and materials for researches. The fuel and oxidants were pumped from the transport ship to the engine facilities of the station.

Throughout Tuesday Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been doing preventive work in servicing the station, and have done physical exercises on the training complex. In the afternoon the crew conducts astrophysical experiments with the use of the French (?Piramig) apparatus.

According to the medical check-up and the reports of the crew, the state of health of the cosmonauts is good and they feel fine.

All the systems of the Salyut-7 orbital station function smoothly and ensure conditions close to terrestrial on the premises of the space complex.